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Monday, August 21, 1972
Sravana 30, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday August 21, 1972/
Sravana 30, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. A. G. Sonar, who suddenly passed away at Phalton near Poona on the 19th August, 1972 at the age of 56.

Dr. Sonar was a sitting Member of this House from Ramtek constituency of Maharashtra. He had also been a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967—70. Earlier, he was a Member of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay State Legislative Assemblies during the years 1946—57 Though an agriculturist and medical practitioner, he devoted a good deal of his time to the educational activities, particularly in the rural areas. During the freedom movement he had suffered imprisonment while he was a student. A very quiet and amiable person, he used to take active interest in the welfare of harijans, uplift of rural areas, maintenance of communal harmony and co-operative work. He was present in the House on Friday last and nobody knew that he would be snatched away from us so soon.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inevitable hand of death has struck once more. Just a few days ago, we mourned the loss of a valuable colleague, who died in tragic circumstances, and today again we have the sorrowful duty to mourn the sad and sudden demise of another colleague. I associate myself and this House with the sentiments you have expressed on the untimely passing away of Dr. A. G. Sonar.

Sir, as you have yourself told the House, Dr. Sonar was active in the freedom struggle. In fact, he joined it as a medical student in Nagpur in 1942. Later he continued to be active in public life in many fields. He was a member of the Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra State Assemblies. He served as Parliamentary Secretary in the old Madhya Pradesh. He was greatly interested in educational activities. Apart from being member of the educational boards in va ious States, he also ran six high schools in the rural areas. He was also very much concerned with work relating to the welfare of harijan and backward classes. I request you to convey our sympathies and deep condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, on behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you on the sudden death of Dr. A. G. Sonar. During this session we have already lost some other colleagues and now comes the sad news of the sudden death of Dr. Sonar. He was a social worker interested in education and the upleftment of the backward communities, particularly harijans. His loss will be felt by all, particularly by those with whom he was closely associated. I request you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, I would like to associate myself and my group with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister at the sad and sudden demise of Dr. A. G. Sonar. We have not got to know him personally very well in the short time that he had been here. But we know that he was an old freedom fighter who had suffered imprisonment in 1942 movement and on other occasions also. He

was an educationist of wide repute. I am told that when he was still a student, he had on one occasion done a memorable work during Hindu-Muslim riots in order to establish peace.

His loss is a real calamity not only for the nation but for all those common people both in Maharashtra and in Madhya Pradesh, where he had also worked, for whom he had toiled so hard all his life. On behalf of my group, I would request you to convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टर साहब के साथ पिछली लोक सभा से मेरा अच्छा परिचय था। पिछले शुक्रवार की शाम को चार बजे उनके साथ मेरी बात हुई थी और उस समय इसकी कल्पना भी मैं नहीं कर सकता था। जब मैं ने उनकी मृत्यु का समाचार सुना तो मुझे बड़ा धक्का सा लगा। वे स्वभाव के बड़े शांत और मितभाषी थे। यहां सदन में बहुत सी कार्यवाही में वे उतना हिस्सा नहीं लेते थे किन्तु जो क्षेत्र उन्होंने चुना था उसमें बड़ी लगन के साथ वे सदा काम करते रहे। ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियति ने हमसे छीन लिया यह बड़ा दुखदाई है। उनके निधन पर जो भावनायें यहां पर व्यक्त की गई है उनसे मैं स्वयं को तथा अपने दल को सम्बद्ध करते हुए भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह दिवंगत आत्मा को सद्गति प्रदान करे तथा शोकसंतप्त परिवार तक आप हमारी संवेदनायें पहुंचा दें।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : On behalf of the D.M.K. party, I would like to express our deepest sympathy for the sad and sudden demise of Dr. A. G. Sonar I join in conveying our deep-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan) : On behalf of my group and myself, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and others on the sad demise of our friend. I would request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) May I on behalf of my party request you to convey our sympathies to the bereaved family ? On behalf of my party, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and others.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, it is a tragedy enacted by destiny that one of the freedom fighter and a very active patriotic worker who had yet many years to complete the service to the cause of the nation has been suddenly taken away from our midst.

I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by yourself, the Prime Minister and other friends in the House. On behalf of my party, I would request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चल चिकित्सा केन्द्र तथा बेरोजगार डाक्टर

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*231. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बेरोजगार डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) देश में कुल कितने डाक्टरों तथा स्थायी व चल चिकित्सा केन्द्रों की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति या योजना क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) We have no statistical data showing the number of unemployed Doctors in the country. However, there is overall shortage of doctors in the country particularly in rural areas.

(b) About 5400 Primary Health Centres are required to cover the entire population of the country. About 10,800 doctors are required to man these Health Centres.

(c) The policy is to ensure that there is at least one Primary Health Centre in each Community Development Block by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and that each Health Centre has two doctors.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि बेरोजगार डाक्टरों की संख्या क्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि शार्टेज है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि आखिर बेरोजगार कितने हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राजस्थान, मैसूर, पश्चिमी बंगाल से निकलने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या इतनी अधिक है कि उन्हें कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और बेरोजगार हैं क्या सरकार के पास इस बात की जानकारी है अथवा नहीं ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : In the year 1971 we had collected some information on this particular point from all the States. Almost all the States had reported that there was shortage of doctors except Rajasthan and Orissa. In Rajasthan there was a surplus of about 400 doctors and in Orissa about 650. But apart from these two States, we do not have details that other States have surplus doctors. We have also consulted the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence and the Directorate General of Employment and Training, and from the live registers they are maintaining from 1963 to 1971 we find that there have been some placements for example, in 1963 there were 1005 in the live register of which 392 got placement; in 1969 there were 1597 of which 392 got placement; in 1970 there were 2497 of which 384 got placement. For 1971 we do not have any information yet. However, since registration is voluntary for the unemployed doctors, it is not possible to get the exact figure as to how many doctors are unemployed.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि लगभग 10,800 डाक्टर्स प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स के लिये चाहियें, और एक तरफ वह बताते हैं कि हमारे यहां शार्टेज है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब राजस्थान और उड़ीसा में स्वयं उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि डाक्टर्स अधिक हैं और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है मैसूर और पश्चिमी बंगाल में काफी डाक्टर्स निकल रहे हैं जिनको ऐबसार्ब नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर्स में डाक्टरों के नहीं जाने का क्या कारण है ? क्या यह भी कारण है कि उनके लिये उस प्रकार की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं जिस प्रकार की सुविधायें उन्हें चाहियें, इस कारण प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर्स डाक्टरों के अभाव में खाली पड़े हैं। सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : About Mysore and West Bengal, I do not have any specific information right now.

About the second point that the hon. Member has raised, we find that the doctors prefer to remain in the urban areas. There are difficulties for them to go into the rural areas. However, Government is trying to give incentives in various forms like accommodation, electrical facilities, water supply and so on plus some rural service allowance so that they may be encouraged to go into the rural areas and we find that this incentive that is being given is creating encouragement for them and we find that from the data available to us there are more and more doctors going to the rural areas. We hope that as soon as we are able to create the infra-structure for the doctors to go there, this problem of doctors in rural areas will be solved.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया पश्चिमी बंगाल की उनको जानकारी नहीं है। यह सरकार की ऐम्प्लायमेंट रिन्यू

वार्षिक पुस्तिका 1969-70 की है उसके पेज 46 पर लिखा है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल और मैसूर में कितने सरप्लस हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि मंत्री जी को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R. R. Sharma—absent.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the category of those doctors in the urban areas who do not have clients, that is, who do not have adequate practice, as we call them, is classified as unemployed or employed.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : We do not have any such record about the number of patients the individual doctors get or the number of doctors who have no practice. I have got one figure—I do not know whether he wanted it. On the live register, upto the end of 1971, there were 3953 medical graduates entered as unemployed. But there are others who might not have entered their names or those who might have been subsequently employed. Therefore, it is not a very accurate figure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that the Central Government Health Service Scheme is going to be extended to other cities like Kanpur, Jabalpur, etc, I would like to know in this particular scheme, when it is extended, how many doctors are likely to be recruited.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : This question does not really come out of the question that we have. But, if the member wants the information, we will be very glad to give.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not irrelevant, Sir. Health Centres are under this Scheme.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Is it a fact that due to there being more medical graduates in Rajasthan and on account of that the Rajasthan Government is thinking of reducing the number of seats in medical colleges? If so, would the Central Government ask the Rajasthan Government to take students to their medical colleges from the neighbouring States where there is shortage of medical seats ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : They have this time admitted 400 students. Earlier also this was the number that used to be admitted in their colleges. In the last two years they admitted 600 students but they find that the doctors who have already come out and passed these examinations are not given employment and most of these doctors do not want to go out of Rajasthan also. During a recent visit to Rajasthan when I had been there for a function, some doctors demonstrated and then I asked the Director-General of Health to go there. Within a week he went there. He invited all doctors who were ready to accept employment in any part of the country. I believe 500 candidates applied and 52—I don't remember the exact figure—about 50, were given letters of appointment on the spot but only about half a dozen joined duty. The problem is that they want to remain in their own State. So, one of the ways we are now trying is to give incentives in the present phase. The State Governments are also giving their own incentives.

We have also decided that in respect of 400 backward stations, the doctors posted for work in these stations, will get Rs. 150 each as special allowance. We are also giving other types of incentives. Still there is the question of availability of schools, availability of approach roads and other requirements which they want. I would like to say that unless the doctors are willing to go to rural areas and serve as a matter of public service, this type of situation, I am afraid, may not be corrected for quite some time to come.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent twenty minutes there are other questions.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब गांव का मामला आता है तो आप पास आन कर जाते हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। गांवों में रहने वालों से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

National Library Calcutta

*282. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to the Starred Question No. 833 regarding the conversion of National Library Calcutta into an autonomous body and Unstarred Question No. 6081 regarding the post of Librarian, National Library, Calcutta answered on the 15th May, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the interim arrangement for administration of National Library in Calcutta is still continuing ; if so, the nature of the present interim arrangement ; and

(b) the basic points of Jha Commission accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Librarian of the National Library, Calcutta is looking after the current duties of the Librarian in addition to his own duties since 26th October 1971.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—3451/72].

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that Jha Committee made a report and made some 20 principal recommendations ? As per the reply of the hon. Minister, most of the 20 principal recommendations have in principle been accepted by the Government. Now, I would like to know whether only in the case of the appointment of the Khosla Commission they have been implemented or whether they have been implemented in 19 other cases also. Secondly I would like to know whether the Jha Committee made a recommendation which the Government has accepted that a Director will be appointed in the National Laboratory and that a Government Council should be appointed there. Is it a fact that Government is not implementing that particular recommendation ? If so, why are they not implementing it, because of which the administration of the library, the purchasing of books for the national library and other matters are being seriously jeopardised ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As has been pointed out by the Hon. Member, Government have accepted most of the recommendations in principle. Some recommendations to be fully and adequately implemented would require financial sanctions which we are attempting. A decision was taken to set up the Governing Council and to appoint a Director. This is a matter where the details can be worked out only when this new organisational set up recommended by the Jha Committee comes into force. There are certain legal difficulties ; we have consulted legal opinion in the matter. It seems that it is not possible to give a Governing Council theoretical powers without taking a number of other steps before hand. The Jha Committee itself said about this. And this is under active consideration of the Government and I hope before long it will be possible for Government to come to a decision and inform the House about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In reply to my question, the hon. Minister had said that a deputy librarian was looking after the functions of the National Library there. May I know whether it is a fact that at the time of the Jha Committee's review of the activities of the National Library, Mr. Chittaranajan Bandopadhyaya was the Deputy Librarian there, and almost all the vice-chancellors of West Bangal, all the national professors of West Bengal and almost all the eminent scholars of West Bengal had made an appeal to Government in regard to Chittaranjan Bandopadhyaya whom they described as a 'living bibliography' and an 'erudite scholar' ? If so, since no case has been made out against him either by the Jha Committee or by the Khosla Committee, may I know why he has been transferred to the Reference Library where he has no function to perform ? What was the charge that had been framed against him and why has he been transferred, a man who has been described as a living bibliography by all the eminent scholars ? Why has his service been dispensed with so unceremoniously and without any reason ? May I know whether Government are going to review his case again ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The transfer of Mr. Banerjee to give him the charge of the Central Reference Library has

been considered by the hon. Member as a punishment or an unceremonious transfer. I beg to disagree with that view.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has no functions there.....

PROF S. NURUL HASAN : Any scholar who knows the importance of referencing in modern research would realise that referencing has become more and more important today and Government are giving active consideration to a proposal to ensure that proper facilities of referencing are built up in the country because without this development of referencing services, I am afraid most of the universities are going to be starved of their capacity to carry on research

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister has suppressed the facts, he knows the facts. He knows that Mr. Chittaranjan Bandopadhyaya has been degraded He knows the facts and he knows the controversy that has been going on over this issue. Why were his services not utilised as Librarian there ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : While I am unable to dispute the hon Minister's contention, may I point out that the removal of Mr. Chittaranjan Banerjee from the National Library has created a great vacuum there which is causing great difficulty there and the National Library Employees' Association had sent in September 1971 their detailed observations on the Jha Committee's recommendations to Government ? I would like to know from the hon Minister whether Government have gone through it and if so, their reaction thereto ?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN : I would beg of the House to consider the earlier part of the observation that I had made and that was that if a high-powered governing body with a great deal of autonomy is to administer the affairs of the National Library, then a decision in regard to the detailed organisational steps must necessarily be taken by that governing body and not by my Ministry here. Therefore, that is a point or that is one of the points which I have no doubt any governing body would consider. One of the first things it would do is to consider whatever are the genuine grievances or points of view or suggestions offered by the employees.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My question remains unreplied to. My question was whether a memorandum had been received by the Central Government, whether the hon Minister had gone through it and if so, what his reaction was ? Why pass on the baby to the governing body ? Is he not trying to carry coal to New Castle ? Let the hon Minister reply to the question If he has not got the reply, then let him say so.

PROF. S NURUL HASAN I have received it, and I have considered it and given my reply

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU · This is no reply.

Study of recession of water table due to Tube Wells in U. P

*284. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) the studies made so far by Government of the recession of water table due to intensive installation of tube-wells, particularly, in Uttar Pradesh , and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to check this recession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The studies made so far by the Government do not indicate any general recession of the water table due to intentive installation of tube-wells, particularly in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In view of the fact that a vast agro-industrial nuclear complex is contemplated in U. P and one of its main features would be a energising wide net work of tube-wells, does the Government intend to set up an organisation now to study the level of subterranean water in UP under conditions of heavy draw-out or pumping ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : The Central Groundwater Board has two offices located in UP, one at Lucknow and the other at Varanasi The Lucknow office is making a study of the water table and at Varanasi there is exploration office for tube-wells.

श्री ओंकारनाथ राय : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार या सूबाई सरकार की ओर से कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है, जिसके अन्तर्गत किसानों को यह सूचित किया जा सके कि किसी क्षेत्र में कितने ट्यूबवैल लगाये जायें, ताकि पानी की सतह नीचे न जाये और ट्यूबवैल को सुविधाजनक ढंग से पानी मिलता रहे ? आजकल सरकारी नलकूपों के अलावा प्राईवेट ट्यूबवैल भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लगाये जा रहे हैं और ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि यह तय किया जाये कि किसी क्षेत्र में कितने सरकारी और गैर सरकारी ट्यूबवैल लगाये जायें, जिससे पानी की दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है। क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन-मंडल नियुक्त किया है या क्या उसको नियुक्त करने का विचार है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह मैंने सैंट्रल ग्राउंडवाटर बोर्ड का जिक्र किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक स्टेट ट्यूबवैल डिपार्टमेंट है. एक माइनर इरिगेशन डायरेक्ट्रेट है और एक ग्राउंड वाटर सैल है। ग्राउंड वाटर सैल की स्क्रूटिनी के बाद ही कहीं ट्यूबवैल लग सकता है, उसके बगैर नहीं। वे जांच करते हैं कि किसी एरिया में कितनी ट्यूबवैल लग सकते हैं और लगाये जाने चाहिए। उसकी स्क्रूटिनी के बाद ही ट्यूबवैल लगाने की इजाजत मिलती है।"

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Apart from UP, in other places also, as for instance, in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh where there is already an acute water shortage, there is a steady deterioration of underground water because there is no scientific study of the underground water in that region. Also, because of the indiscriminate digging of wells, there is going to be a fall in agricultural production. What specific steps do Government propose to take to have a regular underground water study in that area and advise agriculturists to be discriminating in digging wells ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Recently the GSI's water wing has been merged with the Central Groundwater Board. That organisation is now taking steps to study the availability of water in various areas. Some other projects are also there ; there is a UNDP project and another with Canadian collaboration. We are making a study of the ground water in various parts including of the south.

Report of the Study Group on ceiling on Urban Property

*285 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group set up to inquire the question of ceding on urban property has submitted its report :

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Study Group ; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Report containing the recommendations of the Study Group has been remitted by Government to a group of Ministers for detailed consideration. After Government take decisions on those recommendations action will be taken both for publication of the report of the study group and for enacting appropriate legislation.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : In his reply, the Minister has not given the main features of the recommendations made by the Study Group. If it is possible, it should be given

Secondly, may I know whether, in respect of the group of Ministers who are entrusted with the job of considering this, any time-limit has been proposed to finalise the taking of a decision regarding this matter ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The question of time limit could not arise because the whole matter is under active consideration. (*Laughter*) I do not think there is any point in laughing, because a decision has not been taken. So, it is under consideration. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : It was just a derisive expression not laughter ;

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Secondly, about the broad feature of the recommendations, I may say that the Study Group's recommendations relate to the concept and definition of urban areas, property in urbans areas and some sort of limits, some proposed exemptions, etc. These have been considered. But they have not been finalised. I cannot give very specific answers. I have indicated only the broad features.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The answer of the hon. Minister has been rather disappointing. In view of the fact that there are people in the urban areas who are selling off their properties to scuttle the proposed measure of urban ceiling, may I know whether the Government would take some mearures to stop the selling of land in the urban areas beyond a certain limit ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : In the recommendations, there was a point to the effect that within a certain specific period before the immediate enactment of the legislation, the transactions that take place will be reviewed and if they are inconsistent with the actual provisions, they may be nullified. In other legislations, already brought out by different States, these have also been considered. The point raised by the hon. Member in his question has been looked into.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Is it a fact that the Study Group has made a recommendation by which the commercial and industrial establishments and also the houses and property owned by factories would be excluded from the proposed urban ceiling law.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We have already stated that the broad features that have been recommended, by which certain economical uses of the properties will be given exemption, but the details as to what exactly will constitute the economical uses are yet to be worked out.

SHRI CHINTAMANHI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister, when the Study Group has submitted its report and it is under examination by the group of Ministers, what will happen to those State Governments who have already enacted laws by fixing urban ceiling limits, and whether, after the group of Ministers has considered this matter and come to a decision, those laws will again be altered ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Let me explain the position. So far, about 12 States have agreed in principle to the Central legislation on ceiling on urban property. Then, six States have passed resolutions under article 252 of the Constitution authorising Central legislation. On the 15th April, the Study Group gave a report. The Cabinet Committee considered it in May, and they have remitted it to the group of Ministers. The Planning Commission and the other Ministries concerned are going to give this matter their consideration towards the end of this month. I have given an assurance in the other House that by the next session of Parliament we hope to be in a position to bring up legislation for the consideration of Parliament.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the President of the Ruling party that Government is contemplating to bring under ceiling some other forms of property also, not only land and buildings and secondly, whether any ratio is intended between the ceiling on agricultural property and ceiling on urban property ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : This question relates strictly to ceiling on urban property and the question of the hon. Member does not arise out of this question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am asking whether Government's attention has been drawn to that statement. How does it not arise ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says that it does not arise in relation to the subject of the main question ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : If a separate question is put we shall find out but this question relates to ceiling on urban property, not other properties.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There are other forms of urban property as well besides land and buildings.

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking the Minister of Housing and works and he is able to tell you only about them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The question is about urban ceiling and there are other forms of urban property. It is not a far cry from the main question. Probably the Minister does not understand that there could be other forms of urban property.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The question being considered upto this time relates to land and buildings in urban areas and no other properties.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Socialisation of land is the necessary pre-requisite for imposing urban ceilings. May I know the thinking of the Government in respect of free-hold land in Delhi, built-up land ? How is the Government going to socialise this land ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : This is the whole question. There is land which is built upon ; there is land which is not built upon. Both are to be considered.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : What about free-hold land ? How are you going to socialise it ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : How many States have passed legislation regarding to ceiling on property ? Is it true that Madhya Pradesh is the first Pradesh to pass this law ? What are the details ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving you some information that they have also passed laws.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : They have put a ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs. Has any directive been sent by the Centre to all the States to follow the lead of M. P. ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : No, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They have included this in their election manifesto and the committee has also submitted its report four months ago, about the 15th of May. What are the reasons for the Government delaying its implementation and giving out its mind publicly ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : There has been no delay. It is a complicated question. Agricultural property and urban property are very different matters. It is as late as June.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : April

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : ... that the matter has been referred to and it had to go through various stages and only recently this committee was appointed. There has been no delay; it is a complicated matter.

Demand for training facilities for Nursery Teachers in Delhi

*286. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for training facilities for Nursery Teachers in Delhi;

(b) the number of seats available in the recognized Institutes in Delhi and the number of students seeking admissions and the steps being taken to meet the additional requirements of students of Delhi in the field of Nursery Teachers; and

(c) whether the desirability of pooling the resources of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Administration and the New Delhi Municipal Committee to meet this demand has been considered ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Why is it taking so much time ?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN : Information has to be collected from Delhi Administration. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is too far away !

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The collection of information takes time because it is a very wide question. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : My only request and prayer is you actually keep silent for some time at least, for 10 minutes at least. I cannot work. You are so much near to me and you make my functioning so difficult.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 21 days' notice is not sufficient to get a reply from the Delhi Administration.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

Scheme by Fertilizer Corporation of India for direct injection of Liquid Ammonia into Soil

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*287. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has implemented the scheme for direct injection of liquid Ammonia into the soil; and

(b) if so, the names of places where it has been tried ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Fertiliser Corporation of India has recently approved of a trial project for application of anhydrous ammonia around their Nangal, Gorakhpur and Durgapur units at a total cost of Rs. 21.06 lakhs. The scheme has not yet been implemented.

SHRI VEKARIA : May I know whether any result has come from that experiment and whether it is cheaper and more simple than ammonia ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We have an open mind on this. Actually there is another proposal submitted by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. We think this is a very desirable direction because most of the advanced countries are taking to anyhydrous liquid ammonia, because it is cheaper. For Indian agriculture, cheaper inputs are desirable and we have an open mind. The new proposals are under examination.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : From the statement, it seems that the Fertilizer Corporation of India has made an experiment in areas having more or less the same type of soil; was there any further experiment in other types of soil elsewhere and if so, when and in which State ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action. The scheme that has been accepted, I have mentioned. For new proposals, the hon. member's observations will be borne in mind.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Has any study been made about the problems of the transportation of liquid ammonia in rural areas ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : A number of other countries have rich experience in this. We have sent our experts to outside countries to study this. About the rural areas, we are working out how it can be done.

Recruitment procedure prevalent in I.C.A.R. after appointment of Gajendragadkar Commission

*289, SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pending the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission, hitherto defective procedure of the recruitment is still continued with accelerated speed in the I.C.A.R. ; and

(b) whether the same set of officers in recruitment wing of the I.C.A.R. responsible for Dr. Shah's suicide, are still continuing on those posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Keeping in view the importance of implementing speedily all the sanctioned research projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, recruitment is being continued in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Bye-Laws of the Council.

(b) The suggestion that some officers in the Recruitment Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are responsible for Dr. Shah's suicide, has prima facie not been established. The question of not continuing any set of officers in their posts does not arise at this stage except that changes of personnel in the ordinary administrative course have also not been stopped.

श्री भरतसिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात एडमिट की गई है कि जो पद्धति भरती करने की है, वह दोषपूर्ण है, लेकिन उस के उपरान्त भी रेक्रूटमेंट किया जा रहा है। वहां पर ऐसे अफसर अभी मौजूद हैं, जिन के बारे मे ऐसे आरोप लगे हुए है, ऐसी हालत में इस तरह त्रुटिपूर्ण भरती होने का वहां क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This matter was very throughly discussed on the floor of the House and as a result of the suggestions of the hon. Members, a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Gajendragadkar was appointed to go into these matters. After the recommendations of the Committee are available, naturally government will take appropriate decisions, if some changes are required. At the moment, as research activity is a continuing activity, we cannot allow research to suffer by stopping all recruitment.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : इस प्रकार की दोषपूर्ण पद्धति होने के उपरान्त भी वहां पर भरती जारी है और उसमें अभी भी उसी तरह का वातावरण चला आ रहा है जिस तरह का पूर्व में था। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि डा० शाह की आत्म हत्या के बाद वहां पर कितने लोग भरती हुए ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : All these facts have to be collected. The Selection Committees met at the ICAR Headquarters during the last four months, May to August, as follows : May—41, June—12, July—30 and August 9, making a total of 92 sittings up to 21st August. I do not think it would be correct to presume everything is defective. In fact, many times the committees are presided over by outside scientists. Majority of the members of the committees were outsiders, eminent scientists. To presume they are not doing these things correctly would not be proper. But government have an open mind in this matter. A very high level committee is going into these matters now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At the time of the discussion of Dr. Shah's death some assurance was given by the hon. Minister that there will be some change in the recruitment and promotion policy, both long-term and short-term. What are the new policies adopted ? Were they adopted in consultation with the scientists who are there ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as Class I scientists with a salary scale of less than Rs. 700—1200 is concerned, in the matter of recruitment and promotion normally the Directors of the Institute were presiding. We have now taken a decision that an outside scientist will preside over those committees instead of the Director. As far as higher posts are concerned, the existing practice of the Minister of Food and Agriculture nominating an eminent outside scientist to preside over the meeting has not been changed. As I said, we are awaiting the recommendations of the high level committee on this matter, which we expect very soon.

More staff for Hospitals in Delhi

*290. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more experts are to be provided to the Department of Psychia try

in Pant Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and Mental Hospital, Shahdara ; and

(b) whether these Hospitals have asked for increase in the number of their staff and doctors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahda a have asked for the following posts for Chronic Patients Ward and Nurses Hostel :—

Chronic Patients Wards

1.	Dietition	1
2.	Assistant Matron	1
3.	Occupational Therapist	1
4.	Nursing Sister	2
5.	Staff Nurse	12
6.	Store Keeper	1
7.	U. D. C.	1
8.	Medical Record Technician	1
9.	Pharmacist	2
10.	L. D. C.	1
11.	Havaldar	1

Nurses Hostel

1.	Mate	1
2.	Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	1
3.	Bearer	1
4.	Cook	1
5.	Chowkidar	3

2. The following proposal for additional staff to establish "Re-Addition Clinic" in the Safdarjang Hospital is also under consideration :—

1.	Psychiatrist (Specialist Grade of C. H. S.)	1
2.	G. D. O. II (6 months experience as Psychiatry Registrar)	
3.	Psychologist	1
4.	House Surgeon	2
5.	Staff Nurses	3
6.	Upgrading of the post of psychiatric Social Worker	

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आल इण्डिया इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइन्सज में बाहर के लोग 6-6महीने तक इन्तजार करते रहे हैं, स्पेशलिस्ट से परमीशन लेने के लिये कि वे अपने पेशेन्ट्स को लेकर आयें, लेकिन फिर भी उसके लिए इजाजत नहीं मिलती और कभी कभी तो साल-साल भर तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता है । क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि वहां पर विशेषज्ञों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय ताकि बाहर के और दूसरे राज्यों के लोगों को यह सेवा आसानी से मिल सके ।

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I have mentioned in the statement about the requirements of staff in the Psychiatric Departments of our various Hospitals.The matter will be looked into as soon as possible.

Brick plant in Sultanpur (Mehrauli) running at loss

*292. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mechanised brick plant in Sultanpur village on the Mehrauli-Gurgaon road set up by the National Building Construction Corporation in 1967 is running at a loss from the very beginning ; and

(b) if so, the positive steps Government has so far taken in this regard and the various reasons for not working the plant satisfactorily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A Committee was set up in December, 1971 to identify the precise difficulties and deficiencies and to make recommendations for improving the working of the factory. The Committee's recommendations have been received and are under consideration of Government.

In the meanwhile the Corporation has carried out certain essential repairs to the Plant and some improvement has been noticed. The production of bricks has gone up from 5 lakhs in December, 1971 to 8.50 lakhs in June, 1972.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उत्पादन क्षमता 5 लाख से साढ़े आठ लाख तक बढ़ गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके पूर्व जो घाटा हुआ है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और क्या किसी अफसर के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The loss, obviously, is to be borne by the Department concerned. There is no doubt about it. Some remedial measures have already been taken. Some machinery has been replaced ; some financial set up is proposed to be restructured and some managerial steps have also been taken. As a result of all that, it is expected that the cost of production will slightly go down and the rate of rejections of bricks will also be favourably effected. The labour problem has also been slightly improved. These are the steps that have been taken and good results have already been yielded as observed from the statistical improvements of the production.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्पष्ट तौर पर यह पूछा था कि क्या किसी अफसर के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है—मुझे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : As I have said, in the managerial set-up, we have brought about a certain change. But no disciplinary action has been taken against anybody.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि लेबर प्रावलम भी स्लाइटली साल्व हुई है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि हजारी बाग जिले में एक फायर ब्रिक्स का कारखाना है, जिसमें 1400 आदमी काम करते हैं, वह 5 अगस्त से बन्द है। इसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इससे पैदा नहीं होता है, आपने ख्वामख्वाह इसको यहां जोड़ दिया है।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : हजारी बाग जिले में यह भी ईंटों का ही कारखाना है। यहां भी ईंटें बनती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हजारी बाग इसमें कहां से आ गया ?

SHRI R. P. YADAV : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to extend this facility to rural areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : I hope, the hon. Member is himself acquainted with the exact position. It is a complicated and sophisticated machinery imported from Rumanian. Gradually, the technical and other matters have been brought under control. There can be no question of extending or using this machinery in a rural area. Of course, ordinary brick kilns are there and other materials are being utilised. But we are not considering to establish a similar machinery in any rural area of the country.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि 5 लाख से 8 लाख तक ईंटें तैयार किए गए और जो व्याख्या उन्होंने की ही फैक्टरी की उससे ऐसा मालूम होता था कि बहुत बड़ी स्टील फैक्टरी की व्याख्या हो रही है जिसमें इस तरह की मशीनरी, इतना कैमिटल

इन्वेस्टमेंट इत्यादि की सारी चीजें होंगी। साधारण तरीके से कोई भी आदमी कहीं पर 5 लाख से 8 लाख ईंटें बनाता है तो उसमें घाटे का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता इसलिए जब सरकार बनाती है तो उसमें क्यों घाटा हो जाता है, उसका क्या कारण है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We have already answered that question. We have said that the reasons are labour trouble and there was some defect in the machine and it could not be fully utilised.

Decision on land ceiling at Chief Minister's Conference held on 23rd July, 1972

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*293. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Chief Minister's meet in Delhi on the 23rd July, 1972 the question of land Ceiling in the country was decided; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3452/72].

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I want to know whether the State Governments are bringing the Land Ceiling Amendment as per the instructions of the Central Government or the Central Land Reforms Committee. It is seen that different States are making different holdings due to which there is uneasiness in some of the States. For Example, in Maharashtra and Mysore, the features of the land and the climatic conditions are the same, but so far as the land holdings are concerned, the two Governments have brought out different ceilings. I want to know whether the Government of India has given any instructions with regard to this to the State Governments.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The State Governments are expected to follow the broad policy approaches which would be evolved by the Government of India. Broadly the approaches are known. They were discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference. We are shortly sending communications to the State Governments.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : As our hon. friend asked, was any instruction sent by the Central Government to the State Governments ? I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the specific guideline given by the Central Government to the State Governments and if any guideline has been given, the reaction of the State Governments thereto.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have said that we are shortly sending communications to the State Governments. The Chief Ministers were involved in this exercise. They know the broad approaches unanimously evolved by the Chief Ministers' Conference, and the State Governments are, therefore, expected to follow the broad guidelines evolved in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I want to ask another question. . .

MR. SPEAKER : You have already put one question. Moreover, the Question Hour is also over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exploitation of Tribal People

*283. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether intense exploitation of the tribal people and seething discontent among them were the basic reasons for the Naxalite movement in the Srikakulam area in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether similar situation prevails among tribals in other areas also; and

(c) if so, whether Government have evolved any new strategy for dealing with tribal problems with a view to remove the basic causes of their discontent as quickly as possible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Naxalite movement in the Srikakulam area in Andhra Pradesh was largely due to the grievances of the Tribal people over defective implementation of legislation intended to protect their land rights and extremely slow pace of socio-economic development in the tribal areas.

(b) Similar situation prevails in some other tribal areas also.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Apart from the existing schemes in the Backward Classes Sector for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, 6 Pilot Projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa for the economic development of Tribal areas as indicated below :—

S. No.	*State*	*District*	*No. of Projects*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1
2.	Bihar	Singhbhum	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	2
4.	Orissa	Ganjam & Koraput	2

A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been earmarked for each of these projects in the remaining period of the IV Five Year Plan. The basic approach in each of the projects is to identify a core programme of economic development keeping in view the local needs and to supplement it by an additional programme of a net-work of communications, linking the areas with State National Highways and providing supporting services in the shape of drinking water facilities, education, health etc.

The Government is also thinking of evolving a new strategy for tribal development keeping in view the following objectives.

1. Protective legislation should be enacted and enforced strictly for the Scheduled Tribes living inside or outside the Scheduled areas.

2. Special schemes should be devised and existing schemes modified to cater to the needs of the most backward and neglected tribal communities.

3. The programme of Tribal Development Blocks should be expanded to cover all areas having atleast 50% tribal population and funds should also be provided to cover pockets of tribal concentration remaining outside the Tribal Development Blocks.

4. The allotment for Tribal Development Blocks and tribal pockets may be increased for accelerated development.

5. For enlarging the activities of apex cooperative corporations, financing agencies should finance loans.

6. Procedure may be devised to ensure that benefits flow from general sector to the Scheduled Tribes, particularly for drinking water, communications, health, agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industries etc. Efforts should be made to collect data constantly about the actual benefits derived by the Scheduled Tribes from these programmes.

7. Schemes of rehabilitation of tribal people displaced as a result of major projects should be integral parts of projects themselves, and should include programmes for education, training and equipment of the displaced people.

This proposal was discussed in a Conference of State Ministers of Social Welfare held on 23rd July, 1972. The Government of India is also thinking of appointing a Group of Experts to advise Government on the new strategy for tribal development.

Transport Facilities for Girl Students in Delhi

*288. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that transport facilities for the girl students in Delhi are not adequate; and

(b) if so, the special arrangements Government propose to make in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Eighteen special trips are operated by the D.T.C. exclusively for the convenience of girl students from the various localities of the city to the different womens colleges. Besides a large number of special trips are also operated which are being utilised by students for going to the University Campus and colleges situated at other places. Since a number of regular services operating on the various routes in the city also cover the University and their colleges, the present arrangements are considered to be by and large adequate for the needs of girl students.

Central aid for Housing Projects in Punjab

*291. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has sought financial help from the Central funds for housing projects in the State; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). A proposal was received from the Government of Punjab for the provision of 30,668 developed house-sites at an estimated cost of Rs.299.60 lakhs under the Central Sector Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas. The cost of acquisition and the gross area per house-site was considered to be excessive. The State Government have been requested to examine the possibility of effecting reduction in the cost of acquisition. They have also been requested to confirm that the difference between the actual cost of development per house-site proposed by them and the cost of development payable under the scheme by the Centre would be borne by them. The Scheme will be scrutinised with a view to its expeditious clearance on receipt of replies to the points raised by the Centre.

पाण्डीचेरी में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

*294. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सुझाव दिया है कि पाण्डीचेरी में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय वहां पर कब तक कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री एस. मुहम्मद हुसैन) : (क) से (ग). पांडिचेरी प्रशासन ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि पांडिचेरी में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये। इस प्रस्ताव की विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा योजना आयोग के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है।

Conference of State Health Ministers

*295. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Health Ministers' Conference was held in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A Conference of all Health Ministers, Health Secretaries and Directors of Health Services of State Government and Union Territories was held on 25th and 26th July, 1972 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

The main items that were discussed in the Conference were :—

1. National Health Scheme for Rural Areas ;
2. Family Planning Programme ; and
3. Introduction of a system of graded charges on medical treatment and health services.

The Scheme of National Health Services for rural areas envisages employment of 2,50,000 registered medical practitioners in Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoepathy in rural areas. After taking into consideration the various points of view expressed by the State Ministers, the Conference resolved to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning and consisting of the Ministers of Health of the States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to go into the details of the scheme and to suggest necessary modifications to ensure smooth implementation of the scheme The Conference also noted with concern the varying rate of progress of the Family Planning programme in some of the largely populated States and resolved that a special study of the reasaon for slow progress is necessary. The Conference constituted a Committee of the Health Ministers of the States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning to make a study of the slow progress and to consider ways and means of giving necessary fillip to the programme. On the question of introduction of graded charges, divergent views were expressed by the State Ministers and hence the Conference resolved that State Governments may take steps to raise resources either by imposing health cess or by direct charge or by any other means as may be dictated by local conditions. The Conference also briefly discussed ways and means of solving the problem of unemployment among doctors, food adulteration and prevention of air and water pollution.

Fishing Port at Dhamara Balasore, Orissa

*296. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to build a port for fishing at Dhamara near Chandbali in the district of Balasore, Orissa with full financial assistance from the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the main programmes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) As a result of a survey of fishing harbour sites in Orissa, Dhamara was selected as one of the potential sites. Detailed engineering and economic studies have been carried out at Dhamara by the UNDP Project for Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours and a Project Report has been prepared. The

question of sanctioning the harbour is under consideration. On approval, the Project will be fully financed by the Central Government.

(b) The Project envisages construction of a wharf of 200 metres in length with a dredged depth of 2 metres. Provision for a boat building yard, slipway and other shore facilities like auction hall, water supply, office building, etc. has been made.

Production of Foodgrain during Rabi Season

*297. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the food production in the Rabi Season of this year ; and

(b) how does it compare with the production of the same season of last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Firm estimate of production of rabi foodgrains in the country during 1971-72 is not yet available. However, according to information available so far, the production of wheat is likely to be higher than the record level of 23.2 million tonnes reached in 1970-71, while the output of some of the other rabi grains may be lower.

Running of Aligarh Muslim University without Government's help

*298. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the activities of some of Muslim Organisations who propose to work out a plan to run the Aligarh Muslim University without Government help in order to retain its minority character ;

(b) whether the Muslim League of India in its recent conference appointed committee for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). According to a Press Report, the Working Committee of the Indian Union Muslim League in its meeting held on June 23, 1972, appointed a 9 member sub-committee to examine the prospects of running the University as an aided institution, instead of its being completely financed by the Government, so that it could be maintained purely as a Muslim University managed by the Muslims for their benefit.

(c) No Organisation has so far approached the Government with a plan to run the Universify without Government's help.

Loss in purchase of Gram by F. C. I. in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan during current Rabi Season

*299. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has suffered collosal loss in commercial purchase of gram in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in current rabi season ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into this ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTSR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Most of the stocks of gram which where purchased by the Food Corporation of India from the mandis and the State Farms/Corporation on commercial basis are still with them and the financial results of the operations will be known only after the stocks are disposed of.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reaction of States to New Sugar Policy

*300. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new sugar policy announced by the Central Government has not been favoured by some State Governments;

(b) if so, their main objections in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government have consulted those State Governments on the issue to ascertain their view points in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A few State Governments represented against the new policy of statutory partial control brought into effect from the 1st July, 1972. Their views were that the levy prices notified by the Central Government were unrealistic and would be a great disincentive to the efforts for maximising production of sugarcane and sugar in the next year.

(c) No, Sir.

State Schemes (Madhya Pradesh) approved by the housing and Urban Development Corporation

2780. SHRI MARTAND SING of Rewa : Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of State Schemes (Madhya Pradesh) approved by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation;

(b) the money advanced under the Scheme so far in Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the money being advanced in respect of Madhya Pradesh during the current Financial Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The Housing and Urban Development Corporation have sanctioned the following schemes in Madhya Pradesh and will lend money for these schemes as shown below :

Name of Scheme	Total loan sanctioned	Of the loan sanctioned, amount disbursed so far upto 31. 7. 72	Of the loan sanctioned further amount proposed to be disbursed upto 31. 3. 73
	(in	lacs of	Rupees)
1. Housing Accommodation Scheme of Bhopal Improvement Trust	39	5	15
2. Jabalpur Housing Scheme	130	—	21
3. Housing Scheme at Shahpura, Bhopal	40	—	9
Total :	209	5	45

Illiterates in Madhya Pradesh

2781. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of illiterates in the State of Madhya Pradesh at the end of the year 1971; and

(b) the steps proposed to speed up the programme of making persons literate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY (a) According to Census of India 1971, there were 3,24,36,041 ilhterates in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Eradication of illiteracy is the responsibility of the State Government. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Government, the Government of India have sanctioned Functional Literacy Programmes in four districts in Madhya Pradesh Also under consideration are proposals for introducing a scheme of Pilot Projects for Eradication of illiteracy in Selected Districts and a scheme of Eradication of Illiteracy through National Service Scheme Volunteers.

B-Ed. Seats in Delhi

2782. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats for B. Ed. in the Union Territory of Delhi both in Jamia Milia Islamia and Delhi University ;

(b) whether the number of seats is too small in comparison to other States with the result that most of the candidates seek admission for B Ed in the Colleges of nearby States causing great financial stress to the parents; and

(c) whether in view of the large number of candidates in the Union Territory of Delhi, especially female candidates, Government propose to increase the number of seats substantially in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) 340 during 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The number of seats is determined keeping in view the physical facilities available. It is for the University of Delhi and Jamia authorities to consider the question of increasing the number of seats for the B. Ed. course.

Strike in Arts College, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.

2783. SHRI D K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students of College of Art, 22, Tilak Marg, New Delhi are on strike for the past several months; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether due to this strike the Annual Examinations have been postponed indefinitely inspite of the fact that a certain Section of the students presented themselves on the examination date and ;

(c) the steps Government propose to end the strike and hold the Annual Examinations as early as possible;

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The students went on strikeon 13thof Jaunary, 1972. The immediate cause of the strike was :

(i) the unfounded fear of the students that the National Diploma in Art of the All India Council for Technical Education would be discontinued and that only State Diplomas would be awarded; and

(ii) that the part-time evening courses would be shifted from the College of Art to a private institution in Delhi.

Later the students demanded immediate affiliation of the College to the Delhi University and grant of University Degrees

instead of National Diploma of the All India Council for Technical Education. They also made allegations against the management of the College.

The Delhi Administration has already taken up the question of affiliation of the Art with the Delhi University and the grant of Degree by them. The decision of the Delhi University is awaited.

The other demands of the students are also being looked into by a Committee constituted for the purpose of reorganisation of the College.

As regards examinations for National Diploma in Applied Art of the All India Council for Technical Education held annualy, on the representation of the students, the examinatons which were to be held in April, 1972 were postponed to July, 1972.

On the 24th of July, 1972 no student reported for the examination in Fine Art Sculpture groups. On the 26th of July, some students reported for the examination in Commercial Art group. But most of the examinees and many other students of the College gathered outside and threatened that the examination cannot under any circumstances be allowed to be proceeded with in spite of persuation. The Controller of examinations along with the Superintendent of examination and the three Professors of the College, keeping in view, the past experience and the situation as it obtained then, concluded that the examination could not be conducted. The matter has now been taken up with the Chairman of the Examination Committee for holding these examinations as early as possible.

W.H.O. Report regarding use of Narcotics in Modern Medicine

2784. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report by the Scientific Group of the W.H.O. that the Opium, morphine and codine are no longer indispensable in the practice of modern medicine; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) and (b). The reports is under examination.

Incomplete Abortion cases in Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

2785. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of incomplete abortion cases dealt within the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi, during the last three months ;

(b) the number of cases in which complications arose after operations and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these complications have occurred due to negligence on the part of Doctors, while working upon the operations; and

(d) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter and taken precautionary measures to avoid such occurrences in future, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) 387 (Three hundred and eighty seven).

(b) There were 27 cases with minor complications due to their seeking medical aid at a late stage.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Derecognition of F.C.I. Association

2786. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have de-recognised the F.C.I. Employees Association; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government had never recognised the Food Corporation of India Employees Association. However, the Food Corporation of India had recognised the All India Central Government Food Employees Association a defacto basis. In view of the split in the Association, defacto dealings with either of the groups of this Association have been suspended by the Food Corporation of India.

Maintenance of works undertaken during Famine in Rajasthan

2787. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Central Government are also aware that the much of the work done during the earlier famine periods have been mostly undone due to lack of proper maintenance and the state is exposed to a worse ever famine and shortage of drinking water and if so, what Central assistance has been envisaged to mitigate the difficulties of the people of the State of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Government of Rajasthan has denied that the relief works done during the earlier drought period have been undone. All possible measures are being taken for the maintenance of the works. Although due to the failure of rains, drought conditions prevail in the State, the position has improved in the eastern districts on account of recent rains. While there will be no shortage of drinking water in the Eastern districts, water supply arrangements in the Western districts are continuing. A Central Study Team visited Rajasthan in May 1972, and recommended ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 2.19 crores on relief items to be adopted for the period June-July, 1972. Another study team is scheduled to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and to recommend the ceilings of expenditure for the purposes of central assistance. Further central assistance will be given to the State Government in the light of the recommendations of the study team. In the meantime, an *ad-hoc* loan assistance of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned to the State Government for meeting its immediate requirements.

Rules for Allotment of Government Accomodation

2788. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules of allotment of Government quarter to senior officers from type five and above are different from the low paid employees entitled to type four and below;

(b) whether while in the former category, allotment is made to officers one type below of their entitled type while the same facility is not available to the Low Income Group employees;

(c) the justification of having two sets of rules, one more favourable to high paid officers and other unfavourable to the low paid employees; and

(d) what steps are being taken to make one type below allotment to low paid employees also as is now being permitted to high paid employees entitled to type five and above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). In the case of employees entitled to type V and above, seniority for purposes of allotment of accomodation from the general pool is taken from the date from which such employees have been continuously drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type or a higher type in a post under the Central Government or a State Government. In their case, the entire service rendered by them is not taken into consideration for purposes of allotment of general pool

accomodation. In the case of employees entitled to type IV and below, their seniority is reckoned from the date from which they have been continuously in service under the Central Government or State Government and the entire service rendered by them is taken into consideration. However, employees entitled to type V and above are allotted accomodation, on request, in the next below type. In the case of officers entitled to type V and above, if the total service put in by these officers under the Central Government/State Government is taken into consideration, there may be many who have put in service over 20 years but have not been allotted accommodation of their entitled type. The rules are, therefore, not more favourable to highly paid officers. There is no proposal at present to allow allotment in the next below type in the case of officers entitled to type IV and below as the percentage of satisfaction in type II is much lower than that in types III and IV.

Scheme for Research in Arecanut

2789. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many schemes regarding research on arecanuts have been received from the Central Coconut Research Station at Kasaragode in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features; thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two schemes namely (i) arecanut technology and utilisation and (ii) scheme for the multiplication of genetically superior planting material of arecanut and other crops have been received from the C.P.C.R.I. Kasaragode.

(b) The scheme on arecanut technology and utilisation seeks to diversify use of arecanut for purposes other than chewing. Investigations on the alkaloids in arecanut, utilisation of residue for industrial purposes like hard-boards etc; manufacture of chewing gum, tooth paste and beverages, will be undertaken under this scheme.

The other scheme aims at producing genetically superior hybrids/varieties in sufficient numbers to make it possible to cover large areas under these high yielding varieties. The scheme will be located in the Kidu reserved forest area, Mysore State.

(c) The Schemes are being processed and are likely to be placed before the next meetings of the concerned Scientific Panels/ Standing Committee for Agricultural Research/Standing Finance Committee/ Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. for their consideration.

Fall in Price of Arecanuts

2790. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of arecanuts is going down day by day and the agriculturists of Kerala and Mysore States are facing much difficulties; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. There has been a fall in the prices of arecanut during the current year as compared to the prices prevailing last year.

(b) This issue is under the consideration of the Govt. of India.

Setting up Arecanut Board

2791. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to set up Arecanut Board, like Rubber Board, Cardamom Board etc. to give some protection to Arecanut growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : No Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of Indian at present.

Promotion to Junior Engineers in D.D.A.

2792. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the department of Central Public Works Department and Delhi Development Authority are functioning under the Works and Housing Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. are denied promotion even after ten years of service while the Junior Engineers in D.D.A. are promoted in a few years of service; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing such disparities to continue for indefinite period ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The Central Public Works Department is an attached office of the Ministry of Works & Housing whereas the Delhi Development Authority is a Statutory Body functioning under the overall control of this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The number of Junior Engineers with 10 years of service in the C.P.W.D., is 1550. It is not possible to consider all of them for promotion.

As the C.P.W.D. is a Government Department and the D.D.A. is an autonomous body, it would not be appropriate to compare the avenues of promotion in the two Organisations as these depend upon a number of factors such as the strength of the cadres the number of vacancies available from time to time and the number of eligible officers due for promotion.

Import of Tractors during 1972-73

2793. SHRI SADHU RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether 20,000 tractors are proposed to be imported during 1972-73, if so, their break up, country-wise and make-wise, and whether completely built up or in S.K.D. or C.K.D. packs and with what percentage of elimination of components, if any, for S.K.D. and C.K.D. packs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Government of India has decided to import 20,000 tractors. Their break-up (country-wise, make-wise, etc.) is under examination.

Postponement of Delhi University (Amendment) Bill

2794. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum by the members of the Delhi University Teachers Association had been submitted to the Prime Minister seeking postponement of the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill and retention of the federal character of the University; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The President of the Delhi University Teachers Association addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on August 7, 1972 appealing to her to consider the repeal of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 and also to meet a deputation of the Association on the following day. The deputation met the Prime Minister on August 8, 1972.

(b) The attitude of the Government regarding the various points raised was explained to the deputation.

Opening of Science Academy and Physical Education Institute in North Eastern Region

2795. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open a Science Academy and a Physical Education Institute in any of the States of North-Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

House Building Advance to Central Government Employees in States and Union Territories

2796. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount of loan given to Central Government employees in Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura States and the Union Territories of Arunachal and Mizoram for the last three years upto March 1972 for construction of houses, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Joint Organisation of Authors, Publishers and Book Sellers

2797. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether establishment of a joint organisation of authors, publishers and book sellers in the country, is being contemplated to foster better understanding among three vital components of publishing industry; and

(b) if so, the main features of the joint organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A proposal to this effect was made in the first meeting of the National Committee for International Book Year. This matter is yet to be further considered by the Committee. The proposal is in preliminary stage and no details have been finalised.

Shortage of Tractors

2798. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of tractors in the country is adversely affecting the 'Green Revolution';

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of tractors imported during the last three years and the anticipated demand in the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Rapid promotion of 'Green Revolution' depends *inter-alia* on agricultural development through farm mechanisation. The demand for tractors and all types of farm machinery has, therefore, increased considerably. With a view to meeting the overall demand of tractors, it has been decided to import 20,000 tractors. Import of tractors as gifts from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed. Besides, steps are also being taken to increase indigenous production of tractors.

(c) The tractors imported during the last three years were of the order of 40,784. The assessment of the demand on scientific basis during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan and also the Fifth Five Year Plan has been entrusted to the National Council Applied Economic Research. Their report is awaited.

Development of Adivasi Regions

2799. SHRI M. C. DAGA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent, so far, by the Government for the uplift and development of neglected Adivasi regions in the country, giving the amount spent on each item and whether a list in this regard will be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) the amount spent so far on Gonguva and Korta tehsils of Udaipur district and the improvement made in the lot of the adivasis of this region; and

(c) if no improvement has been made in their lot the main problems facing the people of the said Adivasi region and whether Government's attention have ever been drawn to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Plan allocations are made by the Department State-wise and not region-wise. A statement showing the expenditnre incurred on the various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country upto 1971-72 which is in addition to the general schemes is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Statement

Name of the Scheme	*Anticipated expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes upto 1971-72. (Rs. in crores)*
Central Sector	
1. Post-matric scholarship	12.41
2. Girls Hostels	0.83
3. Pre-examination Training	0.12
4. Tribal Development Blocks	55.91
5. Co-operation	5.47
6. Tribal Research and Training	0.78
7. Other Schemes	13.44
Total	88.96
State Sector	
1. Education	38.20
2. Economic Development	42.77
3. Health, Housing and Others	19.35
Total	100.32
Grand Total ;	189,28

High Powered Board for development of Adviasi areas

2800. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased a state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to appoint a high-powered board for the all-round development of Adivasi areas;

(b) whether a final decision has been taken in this regard, if so, the composition of the Board; and

(c) when the Board is likely to start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : (a) to (c). At present there is no such proposal to appoint a high powered board for the all round development of Adivasi areas.

Subsidy to Small Scale Units for Employing Grauduate Engineers and Diploma-holders

2801. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Punjab Government is giving subsidy to small scale units for employing graduate engineers and diploma-holders; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have any such scheme with them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has decided that under the Programme of Apprenticeship Training small and medium industrial units which agree to employ fresh engineering graduates and diploma-holders will be assisted on the same lines as the Punjab Government Scheme. An engineering graduate will be paid a stipend of Rs. 400/- per month and a diploma-holder Rs. 250/- per month. The expenditure on the

the Central Government and industrial units for one year. After the one-year period the entire expenditure will be born by the industrial units concerned. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose in the current year and arrangements are in progress to implement the scheme in cooperation with State Directorates of Industry.

विदेशों में भारतीय ऐतिहासिक महत्व की वस्तुओं की खोज

2802. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न देशो मे स्थित भारतीय दूतावासो को यह निदेश देने का है कि वे विभिन्न देशो मे बिखरी हुई भारतीय ऐतिहासिक महत्व की खोज करें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो. एस नुरुल हसन) : जी नही । विदेश मे भारतीय मिशनों को ऐसा निर्देश देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नही है । तथापि जब कभी किसी मिशन के नोटिस मे यह आता है कि भारतीय पुरावस्तुएं संदेहात्मक परिस्थितियों में विदेश को ले जाई गई है तो मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट किया जाता है ।

Procurement of Raw Cotton

2803. **SHRI R.V. BADE** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state Co-operation Marketing Federation of Maharashtra has asked the Central Government for 40 crores of rupees for its working capital to take over the monopoly procurement of raw cotton in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Various Types of Imported Fertilizers demanded by Public sector Fertilizer Manufacturers

2804 **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirements of various types of imported fertilizers demanded by the public sector fertilizer manufacturers for their seeding and marketing programmes;

(b) whether the promotion work of Fertilizer Corporation of India in eastern India is threatened because of lack of import of ANP from Europe; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The requirements for seeding programme of various types of imported fertilisers for the year 1972-73 as indicated by the Public sector Manufacturers are given below :—

Name of the Manufacturer			*Total quantity of Fert. required*	
1. Fertiliser & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	NPK	18:18:18	25,000	M/T
		24:12:12	25,000	,,
		28:28:0	15,000	,,
		14:28:14	10,000	,,
2. Fertiliser Corp. of India, Ltd.	Urea		1,75,000	,,
	ANP		90,000	,,
	CAN		20,000	,,
	ANP, Sul.		1,60,000	,,

(b) and (c). Promotion of ANP in the Eastern part of India is to some extent handicapped for lack of imported stock of the material. Earlier attempts to purchase the quantities of imported ANP required for the seeding programme of fartiliser Corporation of India were not successful, as the material was not available in Europe at reasonable prices. However, some quantities of ANP are now being purchased from Europe as a result of the recent Fertiliser purchase Delegations efforts. This is in addition to about 10,000 tonnes of ANP already imported and allotted to FCI for their Seeding Programme.

कुछ राज्यों में बेघर तथा बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को आवास सुविधाएं देने के लिए निधि का नियतन

2805. श्री एम. एस. पुरती : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल तथा उड़ीसा में बेघर बाढ़ पीड़ित तथा प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से ग्रस्त लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या संबंधी आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राज्यों के लिये निधियों का नियतन करने अथवा उन्हें आवास सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) इस मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्यों में आवास-रहित जनसंख्या की संख्या के बारे में कोई आंकड़े एकत्रित नहीं किये हैं। 1971 की जनगणना के दौरान देश में आवास-रहित लोगों की संख्या के कुछ आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये गये हैं, परन्तु उन का सारणीबद्ध रूप अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है। इस मंत्रालय के पास बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और उड़ीसा में बाढ़ तथा प्राकृतिक संकटों से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) जरूरतमंदों को आवास संबंधी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिये इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई, कई सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इनमें अधिकतर योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं तथा उनके लिये राज्य क्षेत्र की समस्त योजनाओं के लिये सब मिलाकर वित्तीय सहायता (जिसमें आवास भी शामिल है) वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा 'खण्ड ऋणों' और 'खण्ड अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती है, जो कि किसी योजना विशेष से संबद्ध नहीं होती। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निम्नलिखित सामाजिक 'आवास' योजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की जाती है, जो कि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हैं :—

(1) बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना।

(2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने की योजना।

उपरोक्त (1) पर उल्लिखित योजना वर्ष 1970-71 से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है और उपरोक्त (2) पर की योजना का कार्यान्वयन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से आरंभ किया गया है। बड़े नगरों में गन्दी बस्तियों के वातावरण संबंधी सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान देने की एक योजना भी है। आवास तथा नगर-विकास निगम भी राज्य आवास बोर्डों को व्यवहार्य आवास योजनाओं के लिये ऋण दे रहा है। चार राज्यों की अब तक स्वीकृत/लिमत की गई निधियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) सचिवालय कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना

योजना का नाम	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	ऋण		ऋण		ऋण	
	नियत किया गया	लिया गया	नियत किया गया	लिया गया	नियत किया गया	लिया गया
पश्चिम बंगाल	6 लाख रु.	6 लाख रु.	6 लाख रु.	कुछ नहीं उनकी निधियों की आवश्यकता की प्रतीक्षा है।		

प्रश्न में उल्लिखित अन्य तीन राज्य इस योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना।

राज्य का नाम	1972-73 में स्वीकृत किया गया अनुदान
1. बिहार	कुछ नहीं
2. उत्तर प्रदेश	25.41 लाख रुपये
3. पश्चिम बंगाल	कुछ नहीं
4. उड़ीसा	8.40 लाख रुपये

बाढ़ तथा अन्य प्राकृतिक संकटों से राहत हेतु राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे संकटों के लिये उन द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की एक योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती है। वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इन चार राज्यों को स्वीकृत की गई ऐसी राहत की सहायता के बारे में इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Hostels run by Cristian Missionaries

2806. DR. LAXAMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hostels in backward areas mostly in Keral run by the Cristian Missionaries in India;

(b) are they situated inside the Churches premises; and

(c) whether they are receiving Government grants and if so, the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Security of services to Non-Teaching Employees of Various Universities

2807. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-teaching staff in the various Universities in India whose services were terminatied during the last three years;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide security of service to these employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward necessary legislation to provide these employees security of services under Article 311 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a). Government have no information.

(b) and (c). The University Grants Commission has set up a Committee to examine the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of Universities and educational institutions within the purview

of Industrial Legislation. The work of the Committee is in progress. This question is also under consideration of the Ministry of Labour.

Distribution of Food Stuffs at Fair Price Shops in Rural and Urban Areas

2808. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to identify the urban and rural areas in the country where due to limitations of food production locally, permanent arrangements for distribution of food stuffs at fair prices have to be provided; and

(b) the other steps contemplated to meet their need in several large areas in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Governments have already been advised to activate the public distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops, open more fair price shops especially in rural and inaccessible areas and increase the coverage of the existing ones. The concerned States have also been asked to undertake a review of the existing system of distribution of foodgrains to Adivasis in tribal areas and formulate a suitable scheme.

Tamil Nadu cold on Urban Ceiling Legislation

2809. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments especially Tamil Nadu have expressed doubts on proposed urban ceiling legislation; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Mysore, Nagaland, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tamilnadu have not yet intimated their final views. Mysore had intimated that the matter would be considered by the elected Government after its formation; their views are still awaited.

Nagaland had intimated that the fixation of a ceiling on urban property is not necessary and that, however, they will carefully watch the development and inform the Government of India whenever need arises for such action.

Tamil Nadu has intimated that the proposal, being a complex one, would have to be considered in all its aspects before a legislation is undertaken at State level or Central Level. They had also appointed a Committee to go into the matter. Their final views are still awaited.

Manipur has intimated that the proposed legislation should not extend to the Tribal hill areas.

Pondicherry has intimated that they have no objection to the legislation being undertaken but would prefer to await the reactions of the Tamilnadu Government before they finalise their thinking.

सड़क दुर्घटनायें तथा यातायात नियमों का उल्लंघन करने पर लोगों का चालान

2810. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर सीमा क्षेत्र में विगत दो मास में यातायात नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में दिल्ली नगर सीमा क्षेत्र में कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनायें हुई ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जून और जुलाई, 1972 में 31568.

(ख) 812.

Cost of Production of Wheat

2811. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the cost of production per quintal of wheat on un-irrigated land and the model farms taken into consideration by the Planning Commission for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : A Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal crops in different States has been recently undertaken, which will also provide information on cost of production of wheat. Some data on cost of production of wheat had also been collected in the post for a few selected Districts under the Scheme for Studying the Economics of Farm Management. However neither the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal crops nor the Scheme of Farm Management Studies is oriented to specifically assess the cost of production per quintal of wheat on un-irrigated land or on model farms.

Model Scheme for Adivasis of Chhota Nagpur

2812. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Chhota Nagpur of Bihar are not getting the benefit of the mineral wealth available there in abundance ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to draw up a model scheme on socio-economic and technical basis for the development of Adivasis of that place, who are economically and socially backward ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Effect on human beings of Foodgrains sprayed by Pesticides

2813. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :
SHRI NATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foodgrains of the crops sprayed by pesticides have a tendency to cause impotency in males who eat such grains ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that experiments carried on by scientists in Great Britain and USA have revealed the aforesaid phenomenon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such information is available with our scientisis.

(b) No, Sir.

Execution of work under crash scheme for rural uneducated unemployed in Birbhum, West Bengal

2814. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals of work under 'Crash Scheme' to provide employment to the uneducated unemployed in rural areas of Birbhum that have so far been received from district Authority of Birbhum West Bengal, and approved by the Central Government ;

(b) the names and numbers of 'Block Office' which got their schemes approved and where work under the approved schemes started and the amount of work so far done ;

(c) number of 'unemployed' so far given employment and the amount of money so far been spent out of total amount of Rs. twelve and a half lakhs sanctioned for Birbhum for the current financial year for the work under this scheme ; and

(d) the amount that remain to be spent during the remaining part of the financial

year; and the proposals of work under consideration for execution and to be undertaken for the rest of the financial year, block-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Passenger liner cruise from Bombay to beaches in Goa and Kerala

2815 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM . Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of a passenger liner cruise from Bombay down the West coast to beaches in Goa and Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). There is already a passenger service operated by Chowgules from Bombay to Panaji. As regards passenger service between Bambay and Kerala, the matter was examined in the past but it was not found feasible due to expected losses.

Expenditure for development of Tribal Areas

2816. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any money for the general economic development of the Tribal areas ; and

(b) if so, which are the areas where the work has already started and the total amount Government is going to spend for it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have sanctioned 304 Tribal Development Blocks for all round development of trial areas in the country which satisfy the following criteria :—

(i) An areas of 150-200 sq. miles

(ii) A total population of 25,000

(iii) A tribal concentration of 66-2/3%

(iv) Viability to function as a normal administrative unit

Each Tribal Development Block is entitled to get Rs. 42 lakhs during the 15 years period from the Second Five Year Plan when they were started.

The Union Ministry of Agriculture have also sanctioned six Special Pilot Projects for backward tribal areas in the country. The areas covered under the projects are (i) Bastar (two projects) in Madhya Pradesh, (ii) Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, (iii) Ganjam and Koraput in Orissa and (iv) Singbhum in Bihar. Each project has an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for the remaining period of Fourth Plan. These projects aim at coordinated economic development of areas that are predominently inhabited by the tribal people.

Conduct Rules for Sugar Factory Workers in Andhra Pradesh regarding their Political Activities

2817. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Managements of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh have been permitted to incorporate into their Bylaws a ban on their employees from being members of any political parties or from canvassing for any candidates in any Elections ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy this constitutional violation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In a circular letter addressed by the Director of Sugar, Cooperative Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, to all cooperative

sugar factories under production in the State, the following draft amendment was suggested for adoption in their By-laws :—

> "No employee of the factory shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or stand for, or participate in, an election to Parliament or State Legislature or local authority. He can, however, cast his vote as an ordinary voter."

(b) The constitutional propriety or otherwise involved in the aforesaid suggestion will be examined.

Restrictions on sale of Land in big Cities

2818. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposals for freezing trade in urban land for a specific number of years in big metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore in order to curb speculative trade in lands through the tool of black money ; and

(b) if not, how the price of urban land is proposed to be controlled, for the benefit of middle and lower income group people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal with the Government of India but some State Governments have passed legislation prohibiting transactions in urban land for short periods so that the object behind imposition of ceiling on urban property is not defeated. However, a scheme for providing assistance to the State Governments for large-scale acquisition and development of land for housing, called the 'Land Acquisition and Development Scheme' was introduced in 1959. The scheme aims at stablising land prices and arresting increase in rents by providing house-sites to prospective house-builders in the lower and middle income groups at reasonable cost. The scheme is, at present, included in the State Sector and Central assistance for its implementation is included in the block Central assistance allocated to State Governments from year to year by the Ministry of Finance. This scheme is also financed in some States from the Life Insurance Corporation loans allocated by this Ministry. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes to be undertaken under the Scheme and the funds to be allocated therefor according to their requirements and priorities.

The Seminar on the Evolution of a National Policy on Housing and Urban Development, convened in April, 1972, recommended *inter alia* that all urbanisable lands should be socialised with a view to check speculative gain in urban lands and for mopping up unearned increments in their prices, for the benefit of the community as a whole. The recent Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Town Planning and U. D. held in July, 1972 has also endorsed this recommendation. The exact scope of such a policy for socialisation of urbanisable land and the ways and means to achieve it have yet to be determined.

Compilation of 25 years' Bengali Poetry

2819. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Book Trust has entrusted Shri Subhas Mukherjee to make selection and compilation of 25 years' Bengali poetry, and if so, whether it will be translated into 16 Indian languages ;

(b) the names of the poets whose peoms have been selected ;

(c) whether poems of many eminent poets like Sudhindranath, Dutta, Jibanananda Das, Amiya Chakravarty, Samar Sen, Buddhadev Bose and others have been excluded and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make the publication a real representation of 25 years creative poems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a). The National Book Trust has been entrusted with the publication of an Anthology of Indian Poetry Since Independence, the compilation of the Bengali

section of which has been entrusted to Shri Subhas Mukherjee. For the present it is proposed to publish translation into Hindi and English only.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3453/72].

(c) Out of the works of the poets mentioned, only the works of Samar Sen does not find a place in the anthology.

(d) Subject to the general restrictions in all anthologies, every attempt has been made to make the Bengali anthology representative of the Bengali literary scene since independence by entrusting the compilation to an eminent Bengali poet and by getting the opinion of two eminent Bengali critics on his collection.

Reorganization of Higher Secondary and three year degree course in West Bengal

2820. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proposal for reorganisation of Higher Secondary and Three-Years Degree course in West Bengal.

(b) whether such charges are being proposed in consultation with the Education Ministry and in co-relation with the structure of Higher Secondary School and College education in practice in other States of the country and in accordance with the recommendation of the last Education Commission's report ; if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether meeting of the Education Ministers of all the States proposed to be held to co-ordinate and harmonise structure of education ; and

(d) whether the Education Ministry inquired or will inquire about the reasons behind the thinking or proposal of West Bengal Government for re-organisation of structure of school and college education ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). Government of India have not received any proposal for reorganising the Higher Secondary and three year degree course in West Bengal. It is, however, learnt that Calcutta University has a proposal under examination for a two year intermediate course and two year degree (pass) course and three year honours course. The attention of the State Government has been drawn to the National Policy Resolution of the Government of India which recommends a broadly uniform structure for the country of a 10-year school course followed by a 2-year higher secondary course and a 3-year degree course. As some other States are also considering the introduction of 2-year degree courses, the meeting of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education held in May 1972 passed a resolution urging State Governments to maintain the *status quo* until the matter is examined by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The matter is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education to be held on 18th September, 1972.

Effect of delayed Rain on next Crops

2821. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have got any report about the prospect of next principal crops in the country;

(b) whether the scarcity of rain will effect cultivation and if so, the extent of likely failure of next crops; and

(c) the steps proposed in advance to meet the situation arising out of drought and scarcity of rain in different parts of the country and other detailes relathing to the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). From most of the States in the country, reports have been received that due to delayed monsoon, deficiency of rains during June and July and uneven distribution of

rainfall, the sowing transplanting of kharif crops have been adverseiy affected in certain areas. Rains since the beginning of August in most parts of the country have proved beneficial to standing crops and would also enable re-sowing of certain areas with the main crops or inter-mediate crops. The overall prospects for kharif season would be considerably influenced by weather during the remaining part of the season. It is too early to give a precise idea of the likely failure or shortfall ia the production of kharif crops.

(c) The main steps which are being taken to cope with the situation include extension of irrigation water supply through emergency schemes, supporting measures for re-sowing of kharif crops cultivation of intermediate crops through supply of seeds and other inputs wherever necessary and initiating advance action for securing substantial steps up in the production of forth-coming rabi and summer crops. Ministers and senior officers have visited several states and a number of schemes have been agreed upon for immediate implementation by the State Governments ?

Vacation of Building in possession of R.S.S. in Banaras Hindu University

2822. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the building in the possession of R.S.S. in the Compus of Banaras Hindu University has been vacated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long it will take to get the premises vacated ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) : The civil suit filed by the University for vacation of the building in possession of R.S.S. is pending in the Court.

Training of surplus trained Teachers in subjects for which there is demand

2823. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Graduate and Post-Graduate trained teachers are unemployed because there is no planning and co-ordination in the field to assess the requirement of trained teachers at all levels;

(b) whether there is a demand for trained teachers in certain subjects; and

(c) if so, whether the desirability of utilizing the services of surplus trained Graduate and Post-Graduate teachers by giving them short training in the subjects in which they are in demand has been considered, and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c) According to available information the number of trained graduate teachers and trained post-graduate teachers registered with the employment exchanges as on 31.12.71 was 22683 and 4704 respectively. The number is at no time very large because the places available in the teachers training institutions are controlled, depending on the number of vacancies of trained teachers likely to occur in schools.

Whereas there is a demand for trained teachers and since the subjects for which such teachers are required are known, it is not considered necessary to impart any short term training. Full courses of study are considered essential for properly trained teachers.

Plan to meet Drinking Water Problem in Banni Area of Kutch

2824. SHRI VCKARIA : SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great problem of drinking water in Banni area in Kutch district;

(b) whether Government are considering a plan submitted by Gujarat Government to supply water through pipe lines in that area: and

(c) if so, decision of Central Government and the time by which the plan will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A scheme for providing water supply for Banni area at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.65 lakhs was recently sent by the Government of Gujarat for approval under the Accelerated Programme of Rural Water Supply. The scheme was not approved for being taken up under the programme as it was not found financially viable.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

2825. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state possition of buffer stock of foodgrains with the Government at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Excluding stocks in the pipeline, the total physical stocks of foodgrains with Central and State Governments in the beginning of August, *1972*, were about 8.2 million tonnes. Taking *2.5* million tonnes as operational stocks, the buffer stock was about 5.7 million tonnes.

Writ Petition Filed by Employees of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Delhi High Court

2826. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees of the I.C.A.R. at the Head Quarters filed a Writ petition in the Delhi High Court against the Union of India in June, July, 1970;

(b) whether some Officers and staff on Government and Non-Government sides of the I.C.A.R. were paid honorarium for preparing the reply of the Government and ancilliary work connected with the Writ petition;

(c) if so, the names of the various Officers and staff who were sanctioned honorarium and the amount paid to each of them; and

(d) whether the grant of honorarium was permissible under any rules and whether any Officer or member of staff in the I.C.A.R. was paid honorarium in connection with a similar Writ petition filed by employees of I.A.R.I. in 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). Honorarium was sanctioned to the following officers as indicated against each :—

1. Shri B. S. Yadav, Under Secretary	...	Rs. 1,000.00
2. Shri Darbari Lal, Section Officer	...	Rs. 500.00
3. Shri A. R. Jain, Section Officer	...	Rs. 500.00
4. Shri V. Krishnamurthi, Assistant	...	Rs. 450.00
5. Shri Lal Chand, Personel Assistant	...	Rs. 450.00
6, Shri T. V. Krishnamurthy, Personal Asstt.	...	Rs. 200.00

(d). Yes, Sir. No officer or member of staff in the I.C.A.R. was paid honorarium in connection with a similar Writ petition filed by employees of I.A.R.I. in 1966.

Number of Patients given Psychiatric Treatment in Delhi Hospitals

2827. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of patients who came for treatment in the Department of Psychiatry in Pant Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, New Delhi and Mental Hospital, Shahdara during the last two years;

(b) the number of patients who got cured; and

(c) the number of patients who are expected to be cured in 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A, K. KISKU) :

Statement

		G. B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi	*All India Instt. of Medical Sciences Hosp.*	*Mental Hospital Sahadra*
(a) the number of patients who came for treatment in Department of Psychiatry :	1970	9653	7204 (in 1970-71)	15760
	1971	10338	6182 (in 1971-72)	25127
(b) the number of patients who got cured; and	1970	466	@ (*)	538 @
	1971	465		557
(c) the number of patients are expected to be cured in 1972 ?		425	Similar results are expected.	540

* The Psychiatric treatment is a long term method of cure. Complete cure initially is difficult to state and determine. During 1970-71 & 1971-72 approximately about 30% of the patients who attended OPA or were admitted as inpatients, became completely symptom free. Another 50% of the rest improved considerably so as to make a suitable social adjustment. It is expected that of the rest about 50% again become manageable in community,

@ No. discharged.

Admission in M.B.A. courses, Delhi University

2828. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for admission in the Master of Business Administration course in Delhi University in 1970 and 1971;

(b) whether persons from News Agencies are not given any reservation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) There are two M.B.A. Courses in the Department of Business Management and Industrial Management namely, (i) M.B.A. (full-time) for the fresh graduates and (ii) M.B.A. (Part-time) for the working executives. The criteria prescribed by the University of Delhi for admission to each of these courses is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) : No, Sir. Part-time Courses are open to all eligible candidates both from private and public sectors and equal opportunities are offered to them to compete for the course.

Statement

Criteria for admission for the academic years 1970-71 and 1971-72 :

(i) *M.B.A. (Full-Time) :*

Applications for admission to the First Year MBA Course will be received from candidates who have passed Bachelor's Degree in Arts, Science, Social Sciences, Commerce and Technology and secured at least fifty percent marks in aggregate in the first Degree Examination. Preference will be given to those coming from disciplines like Psychology, Sociology, Economics, Commerce, Engineering and Mathematics. Relaxation from the minimum marks required in the first degree examination may be made for a holder of post-graduate Degree, Diploma or Certificate in any of the aforesaid disciplines or in Law, Statistics, Operation Research, Public Administration, Post-Graduate Certificate Course in Office Supervision for Women of the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration, University of Delhi, provided he or she has secured at least sixty percent of marks in aggregate in such an examination.

2. Admission to M.B.A. Course will be strictly in order of merit determined on the following criteria :

(a) Candidate's previous academic record;

(b) Candidate's score in admission tests, group discussion conducted by the Department;

(c) Candidate's score at the interview conducted by the Department.

(ii) *M.B.A. (Part-Time) :*

1. Every candidate seeking admission to M.B.A. (Part-time) Course shall have passed a Bachelor's Degree Examination in Arts, Law, Commerce, Science, Engineering or Technology of the University of Delhi or any other University recognised as equivalent thereto with at least 45 percent of marks in aggregate and possess the other qualifications mentioned hereunder :—

He/She should have at least two years experience at the junior executive level in a commercial or industrial establishment and should have acquired background of commercial operations. He/She should also be sponsored by his/her employer.

NOTE : Any Government or Semi-Government organisation or public utility concern, having functions of commercial nature can also sponsor candidates provided the candidates sponsored have atleast two years' experience at the junior executive level.

Selection of candidates for admission to 1st year M.B.A. (Part-Time) Course is made on the basis of their performance in the academic achievement, sponsorship about the candidates and the final interview.

Reservation of seats for States in evening law centre, Delhi University Law College

2829. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is reservation of seats for admission for States in the Evening Law Centre (Mandir Marg), Delhi University Law College; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b): No, Sir. Admissions are made on the basis of merit in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the University.

Correspondence Course in LL.B. in Delhi University

2830. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start correspondence course for LL.B. in Delhi University and other Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir. It is for the Universities to institute such courses of study as they deem necessary within the framework of their Acts and Statutes.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Punjab Government for Assistance for constructing Strategic Roads

2831 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government has asked for Central assistance for constructing strategic roads in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Strategic Roads works, assessed to cost about Rs. 23 crores, with hundred per cent grants-in-aid from Central Government, are alrea dy under various stages of processing and construction. No fresh demand has been received.

Assistance for Wholesale Markets in Bihar State

2832. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government is considering to develop wholesale markets in the State; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance asked for from the Centre and the reaction of the Centre in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) : The Bihar Government formulated and sent to the Government of India a project for the development of 50 selected regulated markets in the State for assistance from the IDA (International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank). At the instance of the GOI the Project was appraised by the IDA and sanctioned for an assistance of the order of US $14 mulion (Rs. 10 16 crores) The Project which is now under implementation includes some financial assistance from Government of India also.

Under a Central Sector scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of regulated markets financial assistance may be availableto markets Committee, of a few selected regulated markets in Bihar, among other states, to enable them to draw institutional finance for the development of the markets.

National Policy on adult Education

2833. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to evolve a national policy on adult education; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA SWAMY) : (a) and (b). The policy to be adopted in regard to Adult Education is already included in the "National Policy on Education". However, Government are considering the question of making it more comprehensive particularly to take into account the needs of the youth in the age-group 15-25. This will be considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its next meeting.

Progress in opening of two DMS Milk Booths in D.I.Z. Area of New Delhi

2834 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 707 on 20th March, 1972 and state :

(a) the progress made in opening two more milk booths of Delhi Milk Scheme in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area in New Delhi; and

(b) the time by which they will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SING) : (a) The approval of New Delhi Municipal Committee is awaited for erection of milk booths at the two sites selected in Sector 'D' D.I.Z. area. After this approval is received, these sites will be included in the sites on which new booths are to be erected by the D.M.S. in the next phase of their expansion programme, as and when sanctioned by Govt:

(b) A definite date cannot be indicated at this stage.

Help to solve Housing Problem in States

2835. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has any proposal under consideration to help the States in solving their Housing Problems; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING : (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : (a) and (b). Starting from 1952, the Government of India have introduced a number of social housing schemes to help the State Governments in ameliorating the housing conditions of the people in lower income brackets. Of these, the following schemes, at present, fall in the State Sector :—

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community (1952)
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme. (1954)
3. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme. (1956)
4. Village Housing Projects Scheme. (1957)
5. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. (1959)
6. Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees. (1959)
7. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. (1959)

Central assistance for these schemes is included in the block Central assistance being given by Central Government to the State Governments for all State Sector Schemes. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes to be executed under various State Sector Schemes and the funds are allocated therefor according to their own requirements and priorities.

2. In addition, the following schemes are being implemented in the Central Sector :—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

(ii) Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

The Scheme listed at (i) above was introduced in 1956. It was being implemented as a State Sector Scheme till it was transferred to the Central Sector from April 1970. The other scheme at (ii) above has been taken up for implementation only from the beginning of the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for implementation of this Scheme

during the current year whereas another sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the first Scheme.

Salient features of these Schemes are available in the Parliamentary Library.

3. Apart from these Schemes, a Central Government undertaking, called the "Housing and Urban Development Corporation," has recently been established with an equity capital of Rs 10 crores The Corporation is expected to build up a sizeable revolving fund for providing financial assistance to the State Governments and the State Housing Boards for accelerating implementation of viable housing programmes.

4 There is also a scheme for 100% grant for improvement to slums in some of the larger cities, in respect of slums which cannot be rebuilt for a number of years to come (10 years, proposed to be reduced to 5 years) A sum of Rs 15 crores is proposed to be spent under this scheme during the current year.

Prices and Performance of a new Tractor with German Collaboration

2836. SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new tractor DWVTZ 40 H.P. Model D 40006 with the collaboration of Germany has come in the market ; and

(b) if so, particulars regarding its price and performances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) 500 numbers of Deutz Model 4006 tractor have been imported recently from West Germany for assembly by the Indian collaborators M/s Kirloskar Tractors Ltd.

(b) A selling price of Rs. 41,717/- exfactory of this tractor has been approved by the Government of India. The tractor has been tested at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni. Its performances in the field would be known after it has worked in the field for some time.

Request from Mysore to nationalise Sugar Industry

2837. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Mysore has approached the Central Government for nationalising the Sugar Industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection Committee Member appointed as Professor in I. I. T. Delhi

2838. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Selection Committee of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi chose one of its members for the appointment of the Professor of Curriculum Development Cell in the Civil Engineering Department of the Institute ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The correct position is that the post of Professor, Curriculum Development was advertised and a Selection Committee constituted according to Statutes. The Selection Committee after interviewing the applicants found that none was suitable for the post. It, therefore, recommended that since this position required a person of experience and leadership qualities, one of the existing professors in the Civil Engineering Department should be assigned to Curriculum Development work and that the resulting vacancy should be filled from

among the Assistant Professor of the Department. The Board of Governors of the Institute accepted the first part of the recommendation but decided that the resultant vacancy should be filled through normal recruitment procedures.

Environment Scheme for Eleven cities having population of eight lakhs

2839. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an environment scheme has been taken up in 11 cities having population of eight lakhs ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme, names of the cities and total amount that the scheme is expected to cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) This scheme provides for cent per cent grants to the State Governments for carrying out environmental improvements in slums in eleven cities which have a population of not less than 8 lakhs each The amount allocated for the purpose during the year 1972-73 is Rs. 15 crores and it has been agreed that projects costing upto Rs. 20 crores could be sanctioned in respect of these cities during this year. The names of the cities and the amounts allocated are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Amount allocated for 1972-73
		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Calcutta Metropolitan District	3 5
2.	Greater Bombay	2 5
3.	Delhi Urban Agglomeration	2.5
4.	Madras	2.5
5.	Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration	1.5
6.	Ahmedabad Urban Agglomeration	1.5
7.	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	1.5
8.	Kanpur	1.5
9.	Poona Urban Agglomeration	1.0
10.	Nagpur	1.0
11.	Lucknow Urban Agglomeration	1 0
	Total :	20 0

The assistance is available for environmental improvement to existing slums normally consisting of water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and community latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting.

Deaths due to mal-nutrition in Malda

2840. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many mal-nutrition deaths have been reported from Malda in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to prevent such recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Movement of Foodgrains by Road to Assam

2841. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some contracts have been given by the Food Corporation of India to some of the Transport Companies for the

movement of foodgrains by road to Assam despite availability of railway wagons ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same : and

(c) whether this has been objected to by the Employees' Association of Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In 1971, during the monsoon season and almost up to the end of October, the rail, river and road communications in the Eastern Region were seriously interrupted by floods. Consequently, the movement of foodgrains from sectors served by the broad gauge and the metre gauge railways to North Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, was seriously affected. Subsequently, emergency operations commenced in the Eastern Region. In the circumstances, it was considered essential to immediately build up three months' stock of foodgrains in Assam and other States in the North Eastern Region. It was not possible to do so by using rail transport alone. The Railways were simultaneously engaged in other urgent operational movements in the same sector. Therefore, the movement of foodgrains by rail to Assam had to be supplemented by road up to 1.1.1972.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of pulses by F. C. I. to Army while in operation in Bangladesh and Bangladesh Refugees

2842. SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been instituted to elicit truth about the supply of sub-standard dal (pulses) by Food Corporation of India to army while in operation in Bangladesh ;

(b) whether same quality of pulses were supplied to the Bangladesh refugees ;

(c) whether procedure laid down in tender enquiry for inspection of the stocks by the Food Corporation of India staff before despatches were followed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such complaint has been received and hence the question of institution of any enquiry does not arise.

(b) The supply of pulses to Bangla Desh refugees was made by the Food Corporation of India in accordance with Fair Average Quality specifications through the State Governments and the Department of Rehabilitation of the Government of India.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Evening Classes in Nehru Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, New Delhi

2843. SHRI S. M BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Evening Classes in Nehru Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Defence Colony, New Delhi have been stopped from this year;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether many Central Government employees with requisite qualification for admission into that College, will be put to a greater disadvantage with the decision of the authorities to close down Evening Classes; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider opening of Evening Classes Colleges in Delhi for affording the Central Government employees with this facility in view of the shortages of doctors in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Education Advisory Committee of the Board of Management of the Nehru Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College

decided to stop the evening classes, as they found that the students attending these classes could not spare more than 3 hours daily for 5 days a week and hardly any time on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and hence could not pursue their studies effectively.

(c) As the classes were stopped due to poor response, the question of putting any body to disadvantage does not arise. No applications from Central Government employees were received by the authorities this year.

(d) There is no shortage of qualified homoeopathic doctors in Delhi.

Collection of Statistics regarding Rural Housing

2844. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether up-to-date statistics with regard to the needs of rural housing accommodation in the country are not available with Government;

(b) if so, whether this data is being collected in order to formulate plans for providing the required rural housing accommodation; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No Sir; such statistics relating to each rural area are not available with Government.

(b) and (c). Some data on housing shortage have been collected during the 1971-Census. These data have yet to be tabulated by the Registrar General.

Integration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Mainstream of Indian Life

2845. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the various measures taken to integrate the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the mainstream of the Indian life; and

(b) Government's assessment about success in regard to these measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Special provisions have been made in the Constitution of India to safeguard and promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different spheres of life Special mention has been made in Article 46 of the Constitution that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

In pursuance of the above policy special provisions were made in the Five Year Plans During the First 18 years of Planning, a sum of about Rs. 275 crores was spent on the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. During the Fourth Plan period, Rs 142 crores has been allocated. For the educational and economical development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, schemes like tribal development blocks, post-matric scholarships, pre-metric scholarships, and housing facilities etc. are being implemented under the Backward Classes Sector. The programme is supplemental to the programme under the General Sector. In addition the State Governments are also spending considerable sums on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from their non-Plan funds.

In addition to the above programme, Untouchability Act is being enforced more vigorously. Inter-caste marriages are also encouraged. More hostel accommodation is being provided in the general hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Candidates with brilliant academic qualifications are being offered scholarships for study abroad. Adequate steps have taken to reserve certain percentage of posts and seats both in Government and private institutions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Above all these people are

also to get the benefits from the general programmes also. Different State Governments have taken up the programme of distributing the land both for agriculture and housing to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

These measures have succeeded to great extent in bringing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the mainstream of the Indian life.

Constitutional benefits to various Communities of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

2846. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the constitutional benefits flowing to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are equitably distributed among the various castes and communities comprising these Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) if so, the communal composition of the elected representatives belonging to the the various Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Parliament and State Legislatures, caste by caste, vis-a-vis their population ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) : Even among the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, there are poor and neglected sections. The benefits flowing to the Castes & Communities comprising Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes cannot be said to be even.

(b) : Eligibility for contesting elections to the Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabhas is not based on communal considerations. Seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures for the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their being included in the list of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe. They are eligible to contest elections on account of being so declared.

Financial Assistance to Schools and Colleges

2847. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central financial assistance to different educational institutions like Schools and Colleges, by Government, constitutes a major portion of the revenue expenses of these institutions;

(b) what steps Government take to ensure the proper utilisations of this financial assistance;

(c) whether the Government nominees on the Managing Bodies of these educational institutions amount to any encroachment on the educational autonomy of these institutions;

(d) how far this autonomy principle is working compatibly with the clean management of these educational institutions; and

(e) whether Government contemplate nominating their Directors at least in educational institutions with bad records of management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Central financial assistance constitutes a major portion of revenue expenses of a few educational institutions like Schools and Colleges.

(b) Annual audited accounts and annual reports are obtained and scrutinised Inspections/reviews are carried out where necessary.

(c) It does not amount to an encroachment on the educational autonomy of the institutions.

(d) The autonomy principle is working compatibly with clean management of educational institutions.

(e) The question will be considered on merits as and when an occasion arises.

Academic Qualifications for Members of Managing Bodies of Central Aided Schools and Colleges

2848. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any basic minimum academic qualifications have been prescribed for

being elected to the managing bodies of the privately run Centrally-aided Schools and Colleges; and

(b) if so, what are they, and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is for the State Governments/ Universities/State Boards of Education/ Institutions to prescribe such qualifications.

Nationalisation of Government aided Schools in Delhi

2849. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Delhi many private schools are running with Government aid amounting to more than 90 per cent of their expenses and their management is still in the hands of private people/bodies/trusts/ societies;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for nationalizing such Institutions; and

(c) if so, by what time these are going to be nationalized ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration is giving recurring maintenance grant to the extent of 95% of the approved expenditure to 177 aided schools in the Union Territory of Delhi All the aided schools are governed by the Delhi Education Code, 1965. According to the Delhi Education Code, the approved expenditure for maintenance recurring grant shall comprise (i) salaries of the staff appointed with the approval of the Department to the extent of the number of posts which have been sanctioned and approved by the Department of grant-in-aid purposes in accordance with the post-fixation rules and (ii) C. P. Fund contribution on this same staff. When complaints have been received by the Delhi Administration against the management of such schools, the Delhi Administration have suspended the Managements of these schools on account of faulty working and partly on account of their financial instability in accordance with Article 90(A) of the Delhi Education Code. Under the provisions of the existing Delhi Education Code whenever the management committee of an aided school is found not functioning smoothly and the school is also not financially viable, the Administration could suspend in the public interest the management of the school after giving a reasonable opportunity of showing cause to the managing committee and appoint an officer of the Education Department to be an Administrator to discharge all the duties and the responsibilities of the Manager or the Managing Committee. There is no provision under the present Delhi Education Code to take over defaulting schools is permanently.

Complaints against Houses constructed in Sector 'B' of DIZ Area, New Delhi

2850. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 784 on the 20th March, 1972 and state :

(a) the number and serial number of quarters where the complaints against irregular slopes in bath rooms and defects in polishing, separately were attended to;

(b) whether it has been brought to his notice that complaints registered in the Enquiry office at 5, Haig Square are not attended even for months together;

(c) the effective steps proposed to be taken in this regard and ensure that all the complaints registered in the satisfaction of the occupants; and

(d) whether it is proposed to institute an inquiry as to why there are so many complaints in these newly constructed quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) :

(a) *Complaints regarding irregular slopes:*

Quarter Nos. 383, 621 and 698

Complaints regarding polishing of floors.

Quarter Nos. 709, 720, 721 and 757.

The above list does not include some quarters, where such defects had been reported directly to the contractor, who was responsible for rectifying these defects during the guarantee period.

(b) Most of the complaints lodged are attended to within a period of 2 to 3 days. However, in some cases, it was not possible to attend to complaints expeditiously for want of stores, etc.

(c) The Enquiry Offices have instructions to attend to all complaints as early as possible. Steps have been taken to stock the Enquiry Office with the stores required for normal maintenance.

(d) The number of complaints received from the occupants is not considered to be unduly large and therefore the questions of instituting an inquiry does not arise.

अलाटियों द्वारा किराये पर उठाये गए सरकारी क्वार्टरों के लिए अनुमति

2851. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवास आवंटित किया गया है, उनमें से 90 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने आर० के० पुरम और नेताजी नगर स्थानों पर आवासों को किराये पर उठा रखा है;

(ख) क्या आवासों को किराये पर उठाने की अनुमति उन्हें सरकार से मिली है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है कि कर्मचारियों को आवंटित सरकारी आवासों को किराये पर न उठाया जाये ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सामान्य पूल के क्वार्टरों के आवंटी पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ बाद शेयर कर सकते हैं । ऐसे मामलों में उन्हें शेयर करने की कोई अनुमति लेने या शेयर करने की बात को सम्पदा निदेशालय को सूचित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । वे, उनको आवंटित किये गये बाद को सरकार आदि द्वारा अपने स्वामित्व में लिए गये उस द्वारा नियन्त्रित या निगमित किये गए निगमों जैसे समय समय पर निर्धारित कतिपय अन्य संगठनों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के साथ भी शेयर कर सकते हैं । इन मामलों में, आवंटियों को ऐसा शेयर करने की तिथि से दो मास की अवधि के भीतर शेयर करने के तथ्य को सम्पदा निदेशालय को सूचित करना होता है ।

(ग) उप-किराये दारी की बुराई पर नियंत्रण करने हेतु, सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा सरकारी कालोनियों की आवधिक जांच की की जाती है । लोगों से प्राप्त शिकायतों पर भी कार्यवाही की जाती है । तथापि, गुमनाम/छद्मनाम शिकायतों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती ।

वर्ष 1972-73 में जन्म-दर पर नियंत्रण]

2852. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1972-73 के आगामी वर्ष में जन्म दर को नियंत्रित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का अनुमानित लक्ष्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी. पी. चट्टोपाध्याय) : परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों के लिए 1972-73 के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्य (हजारों में) इस प्रकार हैं :—

नसबन्दी	5697
गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक	949
प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक उपयोगकर्ता	4258

पश्चिमी बंगाल में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध

2853. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० रानेन सेन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने राज्य के कुछ सूखाग्रस्त जिलों के लिए अनुदान अथवा वित्तीय सहायता हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) जून, 1972 में राज्य, सूखे से प्रभावित जिलों के नाम क्या थे और इससे कितने व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सारा राज्य सूखे से प्रभावित हुआ है और प्रभावित व्यक्ति 2.23 करोड़ हैं।

Repairs of D.T.C. Buses

2854. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of buses at present in the Workshop of Delhi Transport Corporation under repairs and average life of a bus in the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) the average mileage covered by a Delhi Transport Corporation bus daily along with the time taken; and

(c) the average cost of repairs per bus during a year separately, for the first second, third and so on year of its acquisition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Ninety-eight buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation were held up for repairs at its Central Workshop and Depots as on 16-8-1972. The average life of a bus in this Corporation has so far been twelve years.

(b) The average daily mileage covered by a bus of the Corporation is 178 Kilo meters for an operational period of 13-1/2 hours, on an average per day.

(c) The average annual cost of maintenance of a bus in the Delhi Transport Corporation, during the first three years of its life, is Rs. 13,621/-.

Admission to Pre-Medical Courses in Delhi University

2855. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no student with less than 68 per cent marks in School-Leaving Examination has been admitted to the per-Medical course in the University of Delhi this year; and

(b) if so, the total number of First Divisioners who could not get admission to the pre-Medical course in Delhi University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by

the University of Delhi there are 486 candidates obtaining 57% and below marks but above 60% marks who could not be admitted to the Pre-Medical Course.

Admission in Medical College of Delhi

2856. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 350 of the 500 eligible students in Delhi have been admitted to the Medical Colleges this year;

(b) whether the parents of the students who were denied admission have submitted a memorandum to the Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :

(a) to (c). More than 475 of the eligible students of Delhi have been admitted to the medical colleges this year. This includes 50 students admitted to Meerut Medical College. Some more of the eligible students of Delhi have secured admission in medical colleges outside Delhi on the basis of open competition. Their exact number is not yet known.

2. Several Memoranda were received by the Government from Delhi Parents Association on behalf of the students who had passed the Pre-Medical Examination of Delhi University in the First Division. Factual position was explained to the representatives of the students both through interview and through official communication. A Press statement was also issued by Government explaining the position to the public and all concerned. The Health Minister also addressed a Press Conference in this connection. The Memoranda had demanded, among other things increase of seats in the Maulana Azad Medical College, Lady Hardinge Medical College, University Medical College and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, exclusively for Delhi University Pre-Medical First Divisioners besides arranging seats for them in medical colleges in the neighbouring States, and at the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. They also demanded the setting up of another medical college around Delhi for these students this year.

All possible avenues were explored for facilitating the admission of as many of the eligible students of Delhi as possible in medical colleges. It was, however, not found desirable or feasible to increase seats at any of the medical institutions in Delhi without dilating the standard of medical education. 40 seats were increased at Maulana Azad Medical College and 30 at Lady Hardinge College for Delhi students as recently as in 1970. The University Medical College could admit 100 students this year according to its rated annual capacity without affecting standards. Demand of the parents and students to increase this to 125 seats could not be agreed to without compromising the quality of medical education which is of a complex technical character as opposed to general education in a college or a university. Moreover, the demand in the memoranda to increase seats exclusively for Delhi students at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and at the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh also could not be accepted in view of the fact that these are institutes of national importance, with an all-India character, being financed entirely by funds of the Government of India and reservation of seats their exclusively for students of a particular university would run counter to the letter and spirit of the Acts of Parliament constituting them. Moreover, these are institutes meant prima-

rily for research and postgraduate teaching. Any digression of their attention to the under-graduate aspect of medical education would defeat their basic objective.

4. As demanded in the Memoranda, possibilities of arranging seats for eligible students of Delhi in medical colleges in the neighbouring States were explored. Besides arranging 50 seats for them at Meerut medical college on the basis of a bilateral arrangement between the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, these efforts generally did not yield and further results.

5. To the suggestion of the parents and the students that another medical college be opened around Delhi this year, they have been informed that it is not possible to open yet another medical college in or around Delhi because its seat, population ratio is 1:16,500 which is nearly three times more advantageous than the national ratio of 1: 45,000. Moreover, one medical college was opened in Delhi only last year even though it was not originally ear-marked for this Union Territory in the Fourth Plan distribution of medical colleges.

6. At present there are 292 seats exclusively reserved for Delhi University students at the Medical Colleges in Delhi and at Meerut. Besides there are 188 other seats at the four medical institutions in Delhi which are filled up either by open competition or by candidates of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Delhi students are entitled to complete for these seats and try their chance. Moreover, they can also seek admission to some medical colleges outside Delhi where some seats are filled on the basis or open competition. Delhi is thus already more than well-served in the matter of under-graduate medical educational facilities.

7. The number of admissions to the pre-medical course of Delhi University has been increasing steadily during the last three year. Correspondingly the number of first divisioners has risen from 340 in 1970 to 465 in 1971 to 580 in 1972, *i. e.* an annual increase of 125 and 115 during the two sessions. At this rate, a medical college will have to be opened in Delhi every year to absorb the additional first divisioners. Obviously, that is neither possible nor desirable in the broader national interest.

Central Assistance for Drought conditions in Bihar

2857. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has decided to help the drought-affected State of Bihar ;

(b) if so, what is the total demand made by them ; and

(c) how much Centre is willing to give ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). At the request of the State Government, a Central team visited Bihar recently to assess the drought situation and to recommend ceilings of expenditure on drought relief measures for the purpose of central financial assistance. The total estimated requirements of the State Government are Rs. 38.86 crores. The team's recommendations are expected shortly, and central financial assistance will be given in the light of the recommendations.

हाजीपुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

2858. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि हाजीपुर में गंगा नदी पर बनने वाले पुल के निर्माण का सम्पूर्ण व्यय सरकार वहन करने को तैयार हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशन हुआ है, परन्तु अभी तक इसकी बिहार सरकार से कोई पुष्टि नहीं हुई है। सही वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि फिलहाल भारत सरकार की वचनबद्धता चौथी योजना काल में पुलों पर 50 प्रतिशत खर्च वहन करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को एक गैर-योजना ऋण देने तक ही है बशर्ते कि वह ऋण 4.5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक न हो। शेष सम्पूर्ण राशि का राज्य सरकार को अपने साधनों से वहन करना है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ की मांग

2859. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ ने विश्वविद्यालय अधिकारियों और सरकार को अपना कोई मांग-पत्र पेश किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ से मांग-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है। सरकार को भी ऐसा मांग-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के मेडीकल कालेजों में सीटों का घटाया जाना

2860. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने मेडीकल कालेजों में सीटों की संख्या में कमी कर दी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय के इस निर्णय से छात्रों एवं उनके अभिभावकों में घोर क्षोभ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. डी. पी. चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में तीन मेडीकल कालेज मौलाना आजाद मेडीकल कालेज, लेडी हार्डिंग मेडीकल कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी मेडीकल कालेज है जो कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध हैं। इन तीन कालेजों की वार्षिक प्रवेश क्षमता क्रमशः 180, 130 और 100 है। यूनिवर्सिटी मेडिकल कालेज गत वर्ष खोला गया था और तब उसमें प्रति वर्ष 100 छात्रों को दाखिल करने की व्यवस्था थी परन्तु परिस्थितियां कुछ ऐसी बन गईं थीं कि गत वर्ष 100 की जगह 125 छात्र भर्ती करने पड़े, शिक्षा का आवश्यक स्तर बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से 25 के इस अन्तर को ठीक करने के लिये इस वर्ष 75 छात्रों को ही प्रवेश दिया जाना चाहिए था ताकि निरन्तर इन दो वर्षों में छात्रों की कुल संख्या 200 बनी रहे। इसके प्रतिकूल इस वर्ष वस्तुतः 100 छात्रों को भर्ती किया गया है जिससे दो वर्षों की कुल छात्र संख्या 225 हो गई है, अर्थात् एक प्रतिवर्ष की निर्धारित 100

की संख्या से अधिक है। अन्य दो कालेजों में सात वर्ष के ही समान इस वर्ष प्रवेश दिया गया है, अर्थात मौलाना आजाद मेडीकल कालेज में 180 और लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज में 130।

2. अतः यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने मेडिकल कालेजों में सीटों की संख्या कम कर दी है।

3. फिर भी छात्रों एवं उनके अभिभावकों में, असन्तोष जरूर था और वे अन्य चीजों के साथ साथ क्रमशः मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज मे 180 और लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज मे 130 तथा यूनिवर्सिटी मेडीकल कालेज मे 100 की निर्धारित संख्या से अधिक छात्रो के प्रवेश के लिए माग कर रहे थे।

4. भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित चिकित्सा शिक्षा के न्यूनतम आवश्यक स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिए, सभी सम्बन्धितो से जिनमे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय भी सम्मिलित है, परामर्श करने के बाद इन तीन कालेजो मे प्रवेश की दर मे वृद्धि करना सभव नहीं पाया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी मेडिकल कालेज मे 75 छात्रों के स्थान पर 100 को भर्ती करने के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली के छात्रों के लिए मेरठ मेडिकल कालेज में 50 सीटो का प्रबंध किया गया है।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन की विफलता

2861. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कई राज्यों से वहां सहकारिता आन्दोलन की विफलता की जानकारी मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और विफलता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों संबंधी योजना का मूल्यांकन

2862. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यम दर्जे के किसानो सबधी योजनाओ के कार्यकरण का कोई मूल्याकन सरकार द्वारा किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्यम दर्जे के किसानो को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोई योजना नही है।

उच्च शिक्षा को केंद्रीय विषय बनाने का प्रस्ताव

7863. श्री बनशाह प्रधान :
श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाए जाने से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस आशय की मांग की है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० मुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Legislation conferring ownership rights on farmers in possession of house sites

2864. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have decided to bring forward a legislation conferring ownership rights on the farmers already in possession of house sites ; and

(b) if so, the outcome in this regard and the names of the States which have already decided to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALEH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). According to the Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories are expected to take urgent action to enact suitable legislation (where this has not already been done) conferring home-stead rights on landless workers in rural areas in respect of sites on which their houses/huts stand at present. According to the information available with the Ministry of Works and Housing, the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already taken necessary legislative measures in this regard in one form or the other. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also decided to under'ake necessary legislation for the purpose.

Setting up of a Road Board

2865. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for a Road Board on the lines of Railway Board with an independent Budget of its own was revived in National Conference of Ministers on 9th July, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b) The Members are presumably referring to the meeting of the Council of Indian Roads Congress held at Nainital on the 9th July, 1972, where the need for the setting up of a Road Board at the Centre was emphasised by its President. The proposal is under consideration.

Universities having not constituted courts and academic councils

2866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some Universities which have not constituted their Courts and Academic Councils so far ;

(b) if so, their number and names ; and

(c) whether the U. G. C. would not persuade them to constitute their bodies at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Information is available in respect of 83 out of 87 Universities. According to this information all Universities except Agricultural Universities and M. S. University of Baroda has Courts or Senates and Academic Councils. The M. S. University of Baroda has a Court and a Council of Post-Graduate Studies. All Agricultural Universities, except Kerala Agricultural University (Trichur) have Boards of Management and Academic Councils. The Kerala Agricultural University has a General Council and an Academic Council.

(c) The different authorities of the Universities are constituted in accordance with their respective Acts. The University

Grants Commission has forwarded to all the Universities copies of the Gajendragadkar Committee's report on governance of Universities.

Shifting of Indian Institute of Advance Studies from Simla

2867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a decision has been taken to shift the Indian Institute for Advance Study from Simla;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision;

(c) the date of this decision; and

(d) the likely date by which it is proposed to shift the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Voluntary Organisation for Adult Literacy Work Receiving Financial Assistance

2868. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voluntary organisations which received financial assistance from Government for adult literacy work in 1971-72;

(b) their names and permanent addresses; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance received by each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3454/72]

Decision taken at meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education

2869. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meeting held by the Central Advisory Board of Education during the last two years;

(b) the decisions arrived at these meetings; and

(c) the decisions and recommendations which have since been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) None, However, the next meeting has been fixed for 18-19 September, 1972.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

परिवहन आयोग परिषद् की स्थापना

2870. डा० संकटा प्रसाद :
श्री के० मालम्मा :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल और सड़क यातायात के समन्वय के लिये सरकार ने परिवहन आयोग परिषद् बनाने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). 1958 में भारत सरकार ने परिवहन विकास परिषद् की स्थापना की जो उन्हें सड़कों के विकास, सड़क परिवहन और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन से सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों पर तथा परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के बीच समन्वय सम्बन्धी मामलों, जो भी परिषद् को भेजे जाये; पर भी सलाह दें।

परिषद् जिसकी अध्यक्षता नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री करते हैं; में रेल मंत्री एक सदस्य के रूप में शामिल हैं। अंतर्राज्यीय सड़क परिवहन के समन्वय, विनियमन तथा विकास के लिए मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 63ए के अन्तर्गत एक अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन आयोग की भी नियुक्ति की गई है। रेल मंत्रालय के एक प्रतिनिधि इस आयोग के सदस्य हैं।

रेल और सड़क परिवहन के बीच समन्वय सम्बन्धी मामलों पर विचार विमर्श करने हेतु किसी अन्य आयोग अथवा परिषद् की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

सिंधी भाषा में पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता

2871. श्री संकटा प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सिंधी भाषा में पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी, और

(ग) क्या यह वित्तीय सहायता अन्य भाषाओं के बारे में भी दी जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एल० रावलस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान उर्दू तथा सिंधी भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें तथा अन्य साहित्य को प्रकाशित करने का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसके लिये प्रत्येक को एक-एक करोड़ रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध की जाएगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान पुस्तक निर्माण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाली राज्य सरकारों को एक-एक करोड़ रुपए की राशि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर का साहित्य प्रकाशित करने के लिए दी है जिसमें हिन्दी भाषा भी शामिल है।

Establishment of Soyabean Processing Plant by F.C.I.

2872. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether to ensure a good market for soyabean, processing facilities are being developed;

(b) if so, which State has the largest acreage under soyabean cultivation;

(c) whether processing plants are being established by F.C.I. with collaboration of UNICEF; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the plants State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maharashtra had the largest acreage under soyabean cultivation during 1971-72.

(c) Yes, one plant of 100/250 tonnes per day capacity is being established by the Food Corporation of India with the assistance of UNICEF.

(d) Only one plant is being set up at Faridabad in Haryana State.

Multiple Pilot Projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan

2873. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether to increase production in the Fourth Plan 9 million hectares of additional area are to be brought up under food through multiple cropping efforts; and

(b) if so, the balance of the target in the 4th year of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes. As a result of multiple cropping efforts it will be possible to increase production during the Fourth Plan in 9 million hectares of additional area not only under food crops but also under cash crops like oilseeds, fibres, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits and fodder etc.

(b) The balance of the additional target of 31 million tonnes of foodgrains under the Fourth Plan will be achieved through the High Yielding Varieties, Minor Irrigation, Land Development and Plant Protection Programmes etc.

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas of Madras City

2874. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has informed the Union Government that Rs. 84 lakhs will be required for environmental improvement in the slum areas of Madras City;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has sanctioned only Rs. 21 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such small allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (c) : Under the new Central scheme for environmental improvement of slums, an allocation of Rs. 2.50 crores has been earmarked for Madras, as the ceiling for 100% Central grant for slum improvement projects in that city during the current financial year. Projects worth Rs. 84 lakhs approximately have already been approved and out of that amount a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs has been released as first instalment of grant; the balance amount will be released according to the progress of implementation of approved projects.

Some more slum improvement projects have been received from the State Government and approval for projects costing Rs. 58 lakhs are under consideration.

Shifting of Government Offices out of Delhi

2875. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Secretaries' Committee has decided that a number of offices of the Government of India should be shifted out of Delhi to relieve the increasing conjestion;

(b) if so, the number of offices proposed to be shifted along with the number of officers and staff;

(c) whether the process of shifting has been started, if so, the number of offices shifted so far and whether certain Ministries are resisting the proposal; and

(d) if so, the final decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 13. Information about the number of officers and staff is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). So far none of the offices has shifted and certain Ministries have represented against the proposals for shifting. The representations are under consideration.

Discontinuance of Supply of Milk by D.M.S. for ceremonial occasions through its Depots

2876. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme has lately discontinued the supply in bottles of milk for marriage and other ceremonial occasions through the Depots;

(b) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities insist on the supply of milk in cans of 40 litres capacity or in multiples of 40 litres only;

(c) whether any complaints regarding adulteration of milk supplied in such cans to the various buyers have been received and if so, the nature thereof and the action taken in the matter, and

(d) whether the supply of milk in such cans in bulk quantity has caused considerable inconvenience to the public and if so, the action Government propose to take to restore the earlier practice of supply to milk according to the individual requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) No

(d) The entire plant capacity of D M S is being utilised at present to meet the daily requirements of bottled milk of the regular token holders As such, D M S can now meet special casual requirements of milk on the occasion of marriages etc generally through supplies in Milk cans In view of the substantial demand for milk on such occasions, this mode of supply is, by and large considered suitable The position can be reviewed after the bottling capacity of the Plant is expanded.

Deputationists working in Delhi Milk Scheme

2877. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nomenclature of posts against which deputationists are working in the Delhi Milk Scheme and the period since when and their tenure ;

(b) whether any representations had been made by the Staff Unions regarding the reversions of such deputationists and creating a cadre of Officers from D. M. S. itself ;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) whether any fresh deputationists are being brought to replace the Delhi Milk Scheme Officers officiating against Class II and Class I Posts and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) . (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—3455/72].

(b) Yes

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme Employees Union have been suggesting that deputationists may be reverted to their parent cadres/offices and, as far as possible, efforts should be made to fill up posts in the D M S. from among the staff regularly working in the organisation It is the general policy of the Govt. to reduce instances of deputation of officers from outside cadres/offices to the D M S. and, in pursuance of this policy, efforts are being made to build up the various cadres of the D M S on a self-sufficient basis. However, for want of suitably qualified and experienced personnel within the organisation, some posts have still to be filled by deputationists As and when qualified personnel of the D M. S imbide the requisite experience, the possibility of reducing the number of deputationists will be explored. The relevant Recruitment Rules are being reviewed with this objective, in view also.

(d) Only one Class I post which was held by a D M S. Officer on ad-hoc basis is now proposed to be filled by deputation of a suitable officer in accordance with the relevant Recruitment Rules.

Conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of backward classes

2878. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Conference of Ministers in charge of Welfare of backward Classes and Social Welfare held recently in New Delhi has recommended a new strategy for Tribal development ;

(b) if so, the main points of the new strategy suggested by the Conference ; and

(c) the steps taken to reorient tribal welfare work according to the new strategy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A new strategy for tribal development was suggested in the conference.

(b) The main points of the new strategy are as under :—

1. Protective legislation should be enacted and enforced strictly for the Scheduled Tribes living inside or outside the Scheduled Areas.

2. Special schemes should be devised and existing schemes modified to cater to the needs of the most backward and neglected tribal commities.

3. The programme of Tribal Development Block should be expanded to cover all areas having at least 80% tribal population and funds should also be provided to cover pockets of tribal concentration remaining outside the Tribal Development Blocks.

4. The allotment for Tribal Development Blocks and tribal pockets may be increased for accelerated development.

5. For enlarging the activities of apex Co op corporations, financing agencies should finance loans.

6. Procedure may be devised to ensure that benefits flow from general sector to the Scheduled Tribes, particularly for drinking water, communications, health, agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industries etc. Efforts should be made to collect data constantly about the actual benefits derived by the Scheduled Tribes from these pragrammes.

7. Schemes of rehabilitation of tribal people displaced as a result of major projects should be integral parts of projects themselves and should include programmes for education, training and equipment of the displaced people.

(c) The suggestions of the Conference are being examined.

Employees on deputation to F.C.I. From West Bengal

2879. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether 5,000 employees are on deputation to Food Corporation of India from the West Bengal Government, and

(b) if so, the reason why they should not be absorbed by the Food Corporation of India as its regular employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir About 5,000 employees from the West Bengal Government are on deputation with the Food Corporation of India

(b) : These employees were taken on deputation from the West Bengal Government in 1966 in accordance with an agreement entered into between the State Government and the Corporation regarding the transfer of work (procurement, shortage and distribution of foodgrains, in the State to Corporation. The agreement *inter alia* provides that either party can terminate it by giving one crop year's notice. Since the West Bengal Government have not yet decided to permanently transfer the work to the Corporation, the question of permanent absorption of the employees by the Corporation does not arise at present.

Fare Meters in Three Wheeler Scooters in Delhi

2880. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the three-wheeler scooters plying in Delhi do not have proper meters to indicate the exact fare in accordance with the latest rates;

(b) whether it is not obligatory under the law to fix proper meters indicating the latest fare as is the case with taxies; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to enforce the law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Out of 14,275 rickshaws (including motor cycle rickshaws) in Delhi as on the 31st July, 1972, 7969 were not fitted with approved fare meters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The drivers of three wheeler scooter richshaws, which are not fitted with approved fare meters, are required to display a conversion chart in the vehicles for the guidance of the passengers. In view of the present non-availability of approved types of fare meters in adequate numbers, the question of drawing up a phased programme for the replacement of the existing meters, fitted to scooter-rickshaws, which are not capable of being recalibrated, is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Recommendation made by Committee on Working of Museums

2881. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) The principal recommendations made by the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Moti Chandra to examine the work of the Museums in the country;

(b) the recommendations of Randhawa Committee that went into the working of the three Central Museums and the Museums under the Archaeological Survey of India, which are being implemented;

(c) the recommendations which have financial and administrative implications; and

(d) how long Government propose to take for implementing them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A statement giving the principal recommendations made by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Moti Chandra to examine the work of the Museums in the conntry was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 17 by Shri Nuggehalli Shivappa on 15.11.1971.

(b) A statement giving the recommendations of Randhawa Committee which have been implemented or are being implemented is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3456/72]

(c) A statement giving the recommendations of Dr. Moti Chandra Committee and Dr. Randhawa Committee, which have financial and administrative implications is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3456/72]

(d) The implementation of the recommendations mentioned in part (c) of the question will depend on the availability of necessary financial and administrative resources in the Centre as well as in the States. There are various agencies and authorities responsible for implementing these recommendations.

Grants to Public Libraries

2882. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) The break-up of Rs. 3 lakhs given as grants to the various Public Libraries in the country during 1971-72 ;

(b) the number of cases recommended by the State Governments and Union Territories during this year for giving financial aid;

(c) whether there are still any cases pending with the Ministry, and

(d) if so, when these pending cases will be disposed of and the amount of grants likely to be given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Grants totalling Rs. 4,12,980/- were paid to the various Public Libraries in the country during 1971-72 under the scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Public Libraries. A statement giving the break-up of this amount is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See. No. LT-3457/72]

(b) 43 applications were received through the State Governments/Union Territories during 1971-72 for giving financial aid under the said scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. These applications were received after the expiry of the last date and did not contain all the information required under the Scheme. Accordingly, these pending applications will now be considered during 1972-73 alongwith the other fresh applications received or to be received for assistance under the scheme through the State Governments/Union Territories for the current financial year. The grants to be given in each of the pending cases as well as to the new applicants will be decided by the Deptt. of Culture on the recommendations of an advisory Committee set up in the Deptt. for this purpose keeping in view the total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs available under the scheme for the current financial year.

Declaration of T.M.S.S. Mahal Library, Thanjavur as Institution of National Importance

2883. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for deferring the proposal of formally declaring the T.M.S.S Mahal library, Thanjavur as an institution of national importance; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to assist the library financially ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu has not agreed to the proposal of the Central Government that the constitution of the Board of Management of the T.M.S.S. Mahal library, Thanjavur, when declared and financially assisted as an institution of national importance, should be on the same lines as that of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriential Public library Board, Patna.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Use of Opium in Delhi University

2884. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KARODKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the use of opium in the University and Colleges of Delhi;

(b) whether some foreigners have been found taking interest in supplying narcotics free of cost in schools and colleges in order to spoil the character and mind of our youth; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Accordito the information furnished by the University of Delhi, no case involving students in the use of opium in the University Campus and its colleges has come to the notice of the University.

(b) No such report has been received by the University authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

Passenger Shipping Service between India and Mauritius and other Countries

2885. SHRI DHARAMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start a passenger shipping service between India and Mauritius and other countries in order to facilitate Indians and other nationals living in those countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Indian Shipping Lines at present operate passenger shipping service to West Asia Gulf Ports, East Africa and Malaysia/Singapore and Talaimannar (Ceylon). At present there are no proposals, under consideration of Government for running services to any other country.

(b) Does not arise.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in Madhya Pradesh

2886. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning at present in the State of Madhya Pradesh, District-wise;

(b) whether the State of Madhya Pradesh has approached Central Government to approve more Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Two Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are functioning in the State. Normally, the vans are not earmarked for any singal district, but are sent to different districts from time to time, according to need.

(b) and (c). No such request has been received for more vans. Supply of one more van is under consideration of Government.

Openning of Tribie Blocks sanctioned in States

2887. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tribal Development Blocks sanctioned for different States have not been opened due to shortage of funds; and

(b) the steps so far taken to provide extra finances for the opening of Tribal Blocks in States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). There is no such case where a Tribal Development Block fulfilling the approved criteria has not been opened due to shortage of funds. The criteria prescribed for the opening of the Tribal Development Blocks are: —

(i) An area of 150-200 sq. miles.

(ii) A total population of 25000.

(iii) A tribal concentration of 66⅔%

(iv) Viability to function as a normal administrative unit.

All the Tribal Development Blocks sanctioned on the basis of the above criteria are functioning.

Reservation for Minorities in Educational Institutions

2888. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some reservations for the minorities in public and private educational institutions in some States for admissions and also for appointment of teachers; and

(b) if so, the names of States where such practice prevails and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Use of LSD by University Students

2889. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the use of LSD by university students on large scale in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No report has been received regarding the large scale use of LSD by university students.

(b) It is proposed to ban the import LSD, except for bonafide sceintific purposes, under the Customs Act 1962. A brochure entitled "BEWARE OF DRUG ADDICTION" has been prepared for use of the general public including the student community.

Seminar on Aligrah Muslim University

2890. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on Aligarh Muslim University Act was held in the second week of July, 1972; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the seminar and the names of sponsoring bodies or persons ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). A Seminar on the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972 was organised by the Press Information Bureau at Delhi on July 14 and 15, 1972. The consensus evolved at the Seminar is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Libarary*. See No. LT-3458/72]

छ. वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा

2891. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे छ. वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए नि शुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जायेगी और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजना को असली रूप देते समय सरकार यह भी ध्यान में रखेगी कि पाठ्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण-क्रम इस प्रकार हों कि बच्चो का अधिकतम मानसिक विकास हो सके ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के. एस. रामास्वामी) : (क) 6 से 11 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को 1975-76 तक तथा 14 वर्ष तक के आयु के बच्चों को 1980-81 तक निशुल्क अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से योजना आयोग तथा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं। सामान्य अनुमानों के अनुसार इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में लगभग 2000 करोड़ रुपए तक की राशि की जरूरत पड़ सकती है।

(ख) प्राथमिक शिक्षा के विस्तार के कार्यक्रम के साथ-साथ ही गुणात्मक सुधार के लिए भी योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं।

राज्यों में बेरोजगारों के लिये द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ किये गये कार्यों की देखभाल

2892 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये जा रहे कार्यों के पूरा होने पर उनकी देखभाल का काम कौन करेगा, और

(ख) जिस राज्य की आर्थिक हालत सतोषजनक नही है और जो अपनी पहले से बनाई हुई सड़कें और बाध आदि की भी मरम्मत नही कर सकता, क्या उसे द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देखभाल करने के लिए बाध्य किया जा सकेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेरसिंह): (क) ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत तैयार की जाने वाली परिसंपत्तियो के रख-रखाव की सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। इस प्रकार की परिसम्पत्तियो के रख-रखाव के लिये जिम्मेदार अभिकरण के संबंध मे प्रत्येक राज्य मे स्थिति अलग-अलग है; यद्यपि, सामान्यत, रख-रखाव की जिम्मेदारी या तो पचायती राज निकायो या विभागीय अभिकरण को सौपी जाती है।

(ख) ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत धनराशि देने की एक शर्त यह है कि परियोजनाओ के पूरे होने पर इन के रख-रखाव के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार होंगी। राज्य सरकारों ने ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावों के लिए स्वीकृति मांगते और धनराशि लेते समय इस शर्त को स्वीकार किया है। रख-रखाव की जिम्मेदारी मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्मिलित होने का प्रश्न नही उठता है। इस बारे मे किया जाने वाला व्यय योजना से भिन्न वचनबद्ध व्यय माना जाएगा, जो प्राय: वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ रखा जाता है।

राजस्थान के पाली जिले में ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये कार्यों का स्वरूप और उन पर व्यय

2893. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से 31 मार्च, 1972 तक राजस्थान के पाली जिले मे द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्या-क्या काम आरम्भ किये गये,

(ख) किस-किस किस्म के काम किस-किस जगह पर कितनी-कितनी लागत से किये गये;

(ग) मजदूरी तथा सामग्री की सप्लाई पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(घ) क्या ये सब कार्य स्थायी आस्तियो के रूप मे माने जायेंगे?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Machanised Brick Plants run by NBCC

2894. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mechanised brick plants run by the National Building Construction corporation at various places are utilising only 30 per cent of their rated capacity ;

(b) whether the low utilisation of these plants is due to some defects in the original design and alignment of the drying chambers and if so, whether all the plants suffer from indentical defects; and

(c) whether a technical committee has suggested certain changes in the plants to improve production and if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestions of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HELTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRR OF WORKR AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, The National Buildings Construction Corporation has set up only one mechanised brick plant. It is at Sultanpur in Delhi. It is working one line single shift and producing only 14.7 per cent of what it is rated to produce working double line double shift.

(b) The main causes for inefficient working of the dryers are (a) inadequate provision of fans and burners (b) lack of instrumentation-temperature and humidity control (c) defective design of the combustion chamber (d) lack of standardisation of the drying process.

(c) Yes. The various recommendations made by the Committee in this regard are under consideration.

Scheme for Food distribution by CARE for School Children in States

2895. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether CARE is distributing food to school children in different States in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the distribution scheme ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Under the Indo-CARE Agreement of 1950, a Mid-day Meals Programme for school children is being implemented in the State Sector by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, CARE supplies the food commoditiods (cornflour, bulgar wheat, rolled wheat, milk powder, corn, soyaboan, C.S.M., Salad Oil and Milk Broad) free of charge at the Indian ports to the State/Union Torritory Governments. The States/Union Torritory Governments bear the clearance and other administrative charges for the distribution of the food to the children and also the CARE cost in New York on the packing and labelling of the consignments before shipment and in India on the pay and allowances of the Indian personnel and the maintenance of the CARE offices at the State capitals under an American Administrator. According to the CARE estimates, the States/ Union Territory Governments propose to cover a total number of 110.19 lakh children during the year 1972-73 as per details given in the attached statement.

Statement

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	*States*	*Beneficiaries during 1972-73*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,42,174
2.	Gujarat	3,65,000
3.	Haryana	3,27,000
4.	Kerala	17,86,000
5.	Maharashtra	2'00,000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6,40,000
7.	Mysore	12,75,000
8.	Orissa	7 46,000
9.	Panjab	3 85,000
10.	Rajasthan	4,00,000
11.	Uttar Pradesh	10,83,000
12.	Tamil Nadu	15,00,000
13.	West Bengal	11,30,000
	Union Territory	
14.	Pondicherry	39,500
	Total :	110,18,674

C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in and outside Delhi

2896. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of C. G. H. S. dispensaries in and outside Delhi with their locations ;

(b) whether cheap and sub-standard medicines are supplied by local manufacturers to the dispensaries ;

(c) whether in the past, sub-standard quality of medicines was detected by the authorities and even then orders were placed with the same manufacturers ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve upon the quality of the medicines supplied to the dispensaries by the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AHD FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—3459/72].

(b) No, Sir. The medicines are purchased at competitive rates, keeping in view the quality of medicines from the firms which are approved by Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals High Power Committee who have an elaborate quality control system. The medicines received at the CGHS Medical Store Depot are also frequently sent for chemical analysis to the Central Drugs Laboratories at Calcutta and Ghaziabad.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. It may, however, be stated that in cases of doubt, if any, the Drugs Controller (India) as well as Drugs Controller of the concerned State is informed immediately for appropriate action.

Raising the limit for Grant of House Building Loans

2897. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the provisions of item (b) of para 3.7 of the Ministry's Annual Report, 1971-72 and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of raising the limit for grant of loans to Government employees to 75 months' pay or Rs. one lakh, whichever is less instead of 60 months, pay or Rs. 50,000 as at present in view of the steep rise in prices of construction materials ; and

(b) if so, when the decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Facility of Drinking Water and House Sites to Agricultural Workers

2898. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to celebrate the twentyfifth year of our independence by providing drinking water facility to all the villages and house sites to all agricultural workers ; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the schemes being adopted together with the State-wise targets to be fulfilled in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No. Sir. There is a proposal to select one Jayanti Village in each block for all-round development including improvements in water supply and housing, during the Silver Jubilee year of Independence. The scheme that has been introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing for assistance to States for giving free house-sites to rural landless workers is not, however, confined to Jayanti Villages. Proposals from State Governments complying with the requirements of the scheme may be sent by the State Governments for different areas in each State as and when they are ready.

Implementation of Revised Pay Scales of Delhi School Teachers

2899. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7768 on 29th May, 1972 regarding the implementation of revised pay-scales of Delhi School Teachers and state :

(a) whether the revised pay-scales of Delhi School Teachers (Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary) as approved and sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from the 27th May, 1970 and announced on the 5th September, 1971 have since been implemented and payment have been made with arrears ;

(b) if so, whether the selection Grade which is a part of the revised pay-scales for senior teachers has also been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The revised pay scales, except in the selection grade, have been implemented. The arrears have been paid in some cases and the remaining cases will be covered as early as possible.

(b) and (c). The Government is considering the detailed rules for implementing the selection grades in so far as Delhi Administration teachers are concerned. The Cantonment Board has, however, implemented the selection grades.

Water Supply in New Moti Nagar New Delhi

2900. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of the installation of the booster pumps in New Moti Nagar area, New Delhi water does not reach during summer season (1972) in the first floor of 'B' block from morning to evening ;

(b) whether water is not available in some quarters in 'B' block (first floor) upto now ;

(c) whether recently an officer of the Water Supply Department visited the area and enquired the position of water and whether the ground floor quarters are now getting water for the whole day ;

(d) whether the residents of these quarters are entitled for direct connection and if so, the procedure thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove this difficulty of the basic need faced by the residents of New Moti Nagar, New Delhi (First Floor) in 'B' block for the last several years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). During summer, water on the first floor is available only in the early hours of the morning.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. Separate connections can be given by the Slum Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by changing internal fittings.

(e) A Booster Pumping Station has been installed for boosting the pressure in the area. Although the pressure at the Pumping Station has increased, corresponding increase in pressure in 'B' block has not taken place. The matter is being looked into by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking.

Scheme for Employment of Families of Farmers and Landless Peasants in Gujarat

2901. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Gujarat Government has prepared a scheme by which 6,000 families of farmers and landless peasants will be able to earn Rs. 1000 every year ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked other State Government to prepare such scheme for the benefit of farmers ; and

(d) if so, the number of States who have agreed to implement such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such scheme has been received from the Gujarat State Government.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations made by Sub-Committee on computerisation of Tabulation of Educational Statistics

2902. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on Computerisation of Tabulation of Educational Statistics have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Proposals from Delhi Administration are awaited,

Implementation of Recommendations made by Committee on Reorganisation of statistical Unit

2903. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Committee on the Re-organisation of the Statistical Unit, barring the recommendation of creating additional posts which has been implemented by the Ministry; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry on these other recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Statements I and II furnishing the information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3460/72]

Utilization of services of Experts From G. D. R.

2904. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state : how the services of the expert, in the field of work experience, obtained from the German Democratic Republic in the middle of January, 1971 were utilised by Government in regard to the programmes of introducing work experience and vocationalisation of education in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): The expert from the German Democratic Republic was requested to prepare a draft guidelines for introducation of work experience and vocationalisation of education in schools in selected Pilot Project districts. He prepared the draft guidelines in consultation with the N.C.E.R.T, the District Pilot Project Officers and the Minsstry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India. These have been circulated amongst the Project Officers for their guidance.

Project Report on deep sea fishing in Kerala with Foreign Collaboration

2905. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to rater to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 757 on the 20th March, 1972 regarding the Project report for deep sea fishing with foreign collaboration from Kerala and state :

(a) whether any project report for deep-sea fishing with foreign collaboration has been submitted by Kerala Government; and

(b) if lo, the steps taken to accept it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A project report for deep sea fishing with

foreign collaboration was received from the Government of Kerala in April, 1971, but the report did not indicate the name of the foreign collaborator.

A possibility which was taken up for consideration in this connection was of bringing the project within the purview of Soviet aid. The policy relating to import of fishing vessels was then under consideration. It was decided in March, 1972, that indigenous capacity should be fully utilized and that the balance of vessels should be imported from the U.S.S.R. to the extent of availability. An Agreement for co-operation in the field of Marine and Inland fisheries is being negotiated with the U.S.S.R. The feasibility of taking up the proposed project under the terms of the Agreement will be examined after the Agreement has been concluded.

Land acquisition of estimates of bye-passes and widening of Road on National highways in Kerala

2906. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the land acquisition estimates for the bye-passes and widening of roads on National Highways in Kerala State have been sanctioned by the Government of India;

(b) what are the pending estimates with the Government of India and how long they have been pending and when they would be sanctioned by the Ministry;

(c) what steps have been taken for sanctioning these estimates; and

(d) whether the question of sharing the cost for bye-passes as requested by the Government of Kerala would be settled soon?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). Of the estimates relating to land acquisition for bye-passes and widening of roads on National Highways in Kerala, fifty have been sanctioned, two are under technical scrutiny and three are under financial scrutiny. References to the State Government have been made with a view to obtain further information clarification in respect of five estimates arising out of technical scrutiny and three estimates arising out of financial scrutiny

Out of the five pending with the Government of India, one has been pending since December 1971, and four from May-June 1972. The principal reasons for the delay in sanctioning this small number of estimates are that either alignment and other technical aspects are under consideration in the light of the need to effect economy in those costly proposals and or to exclude, wherever possible, places of worship or religious institutions which may present difficulty in acquisition.

It may be possible to complete the technical scrutiny in a period of three months after all the relevant information concerning the estimates is available and financial scrutiny, normally three months thereafter.

(d) Under the National Highways Act and rules framed thereunder, the full cost of development of National Highways and also the cost of construction of byepasses lying outside the municipal areas are borne by the Central Government. However, where such bye-passes pass through municipal areas, according to the Central Government's policy, the State Governments are required to pay for acquiring the land width needed for parallel service roads to be constructed on either side of the National Highway bye-passes for catering to local traffic and also in due course construct the same at their cost. The Government of Kerala have, however, proposd that in the case of snch byepasses passing through municipal areas also, the Central Government may, in addition, bear the cost of land required for parallel service roads. The State Government have been informed that the prescribed policy being applicable to the country as a whole, has to be applied to the cases of bye-passes in Kerala State as well. They have, therefore, been requested to review the proposal again and furnish certain essential data for enabling

the Central Government to examine the State Government's revised proposal further.

Setting up of Branches of Hindustan Housing Factory in Major Cities and Towns

2907. SHRI HARI SINGH .
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up the new branches of the Hindustan Housing factory in major cities and towns of India :

(b) if so, when those new branches of the Hindustan Housing Factory will be started, and

(c) the cities and towns Government have chosen for new branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYARA). (a) to (c) . An expert Committee on methods of achieving economy in large scale construction of low cost housing in the major cities, set up by the Government of India in 1969 recommended the setting up of factories for producing standardised building components and prefabricated panels, wherever they were justified by the volume of local building activity. All such factories need not be set up by the Central Government or as branches of the Hindustan Housing Factory. A proposal to set up a prefabricated housing factory at Bombay with the participation of the Government of Maharashtra is under the consideration of the Hindustan Housing Factory, Delhi.

Documents Missing from National Archives

2908. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most important documents pertaining to the transfer of power from Britain to India in 1947 are missing from National Archives; and

(b) if so, how it happened and what steps Government have proposed to recover those documents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Anand Parbat Children's Home, New Delhi

2909. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether four boys between the ages of six and twelve years were thrown out of the Anand Parbat Children's Home, New Delhi on the 21st June, 1972, and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to stop such dealing with the children ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for replacement of Slums by Small Utility Housing to improve Rural Housing Units

2910. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to replace slums by small utility housing and for improving rural housing and meeting the housing shortages of more than 8 lakh units;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the progress if any, in the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). At present, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for replacing slums in all cities and towns in the country by small utility houses. A scheme called the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was introduced in 1956 as a centrally sponsored scheme. This scheme, *inter alia*, envisages provision of small two-roomed houses as an alternative accommodation to the slum dwellers. The scheme was transferred to the State Sector from the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and Central assistance for its implementation is now included in the block Central assistance being given to the State Governments from year to year by the Ministry of Finance. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes to be executed and the funds to be allocated for its implementation according to their own requirements and priorities. According to reports received from State Governments and Union Territories, upto May, 1972 approximately 84,000 tenements had been constructed against 1,38,400 tenements sanctioned under this Scheme.

In addition, the Government have recently introduced a new scheme in the Central Sector for Environmental Improvement of Slums in eleven Metropolitan Cities having a population of 8 lakhs or more. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the current financial year for its implementation Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 6 crores approximately has so far been sanctioned for 185 projects.

2. In order to assist the villagers in the construction/improvement of their houses, a scheme named the Village Housing Projects Scheme was introduced in 1957. Apart from providing long-term loan assistance to the villagers for the construction/improvement of their houses, the scheme contains provisions for grant of technical assistance to the prospective house builders as also for provision of free house-sites to landless agricultural workers. It also provides for laying of streets and drains in the villages in which the scheme is implemented. This scheme is also, at present, included in the State Sector and Central assistance for its implementation forms part of the block Central assistance given to various States, leaving it to their discretion to determine the amount of funds to be provided for its implementation. According to information received from State Governments so far, out of about 80,100 houses sanctioned for construction, 50,500 houses have been completed under this Scheme.

In view of the urgent need to solve the housing problem of landless workers in rural areas, the Government of India have recently introduced a new scheme in the Central Sector for provision of free house-sites to landless workers in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided in the current financial year for grant of 100% subsidy to the State Governments for its implementation and out of this about Rs 4 crores have been sanctioned to five States on the basis of projects received from them.

Ban on quacks in the country

2911. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to put ban on quacks in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, registration of a medical practitioner on a State Medical Register is compulsory before he can practise medicine. Sub-section (3) further provides that a person who acts in contravention of this provision is liable to be punished with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to one thousand rupees or with both. This penal provision is sufficient to put a check on the activities of the quacks.

Steps for preservation of wild life stressed at meeting of Southern Zonal Council held at Hyderabad on 26th July, 1972

2912. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to his knowledge that the Prime Minister stressed the need for preservation of wild life during the Southern Zonal Council meeting held at Hyderabad on 26th July, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto , and

(c) the fresh measures adopted in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A draft Bill for conservation of Wild life in the country and to regulate trade, movement and taxidermy in wild life products has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha This Bill will initially be applicable to such of the State which have adopted resolutions under Article 252 (1) of the Constitution and will become applicable by adoption of similar resolutions by other States in future.

(c) A Task Force has almost finalised a Project for Conservation of tigers in the selected areas in the country. It is proposed to launch the Project from 1st April, 1973, initially to cover a period of 6 years.

Experiments in Ladakh Regarding cold weather vegetables and cultivation of treeless waste

2913 SHRI KUSHAK BAKULA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to refer Ladakh to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I. C. A. R.) experts for carrying on experiments in cold weather vegetables and cultivate the treeless wastes and make them yield food ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में लावा गुफाएं

2914. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार मध्य प्रदेश के मंचालिया घाट क्षेत्र (झाबुआ) मे लावा गुफाएं मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो. एस. नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

रामचरित्र मानस की हस्तलिखित प्रति

2915. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि तुलसी कृत रामचरित्र मानस की पहली हस्तलिखित प्रति मलिहाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) के एक जमीदार के पास है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबध में पूर्ण जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के. एस. राधास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). इस संबंध में शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नही है ।

छाजापुर जिले के नरवल नामक ग्राम में शिलालेख का पाया जाना

2916. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के छाजापुर जिले के नरवर नामल ग्राम मे हाल ही मे एक शिलालेख मिला है जिस पर 1450 लिखा है;

(ख) क्या पहले भी इस ग्राम से ऐतिहासिक महत्व की अनेक वस्तुएं मिली थी; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा इस स्थान की खुदाई करवाने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो. एस. नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, नही । किन्तु पत्थर का एक वास्तुशिल्पीय टुकडा जिस पर देवनागरी लिपि मे संवत 1451 दिया गया है, उक्त गाव के समीप मिला है ।

(ख) पूर्व मध्यकालीन की कुछ अन्य प्रतिमाएं भी गाव मे है ।

(ग) क्षेत्र की पूर्ण रूप से खोज करने के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का एक अधिकारी स्थान का दौरा करेगा । खोज का कार्य शुरू करने से सबधित निर्णय उसकी रिपोर्ट मिलने पर लिया जाएगा ।

Incentive to sugarcane growers

2917. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bad crop and large scale diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari units have affected sugar production this year ; and

(b) if so, the incentive proposed for sugarcane growers and steps to prevent diversion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The fall in production of sugar during the 1971-72 season is attributable mainly to the fall in the area under sugarcane during the year and to the damage caused to the crops by excessive rains and floods in the North and drought conditions in some areas in the South. Due to the higher prices of gur and khandsari, it is possible there might have been some diversion of sugarcane to these industries also.

(b) Sugar and sugarcane policy for 1972-73 with a view to maximising the production of sugar is in an advanced stage of consideration.

C.B I. prove into reported Pardeep Port Tug Scandal

2918. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation probe was ordered into Pardip Port tug scandal, and

(b) if so, the result of enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of working conditions of Indian Doctors Abroad

2919 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey on the working condition of Indian doctors abroad; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaints Re : Wheat prices recommended by A.P.C.

2920 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the wheat prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission to reduce the procurement price of wheat and unsatisfactory arrangement in the States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of States and Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission, in its report on price policy for Rabi foodgrains for 1972-73 season, recommended a reduction in the procurement price of wheat. A large number of representations were received from associations and individuals against this recommendation of the Commission. Government, after careful consideration in consultation with the State Governments and taking into account all relevant factors, decided to continue the procurement price of wheat at the previous year's level.

Although some complaints, mainly about delay in opening of purchase centres etc., were received from U P. and Rajasthan, the arrangements for procurement of wheat in the States were satisfactory.

Expenditure on Family Planning in Mysore State

2921. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred on Family Planning by Central Government in the State of Mysore and the amount of foreign aid received in this regard during the last three years, country-wise, and

(b) the extent to which the objective was achieved by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The total estimated expenditure on Family Planning Proaramme in Mysore State during the last three years (1969-72) is Rs. 678.40 lakhs No foreign aid specifically earmarked for the Family Planning Programme for that State during that period has been received.

(b) The performance under Family Planning Programme since its inception in Mysore State up to the end of May, 1972 has been 4 84 lakh sterilisation operations, 2 61 lakh I U C.D. insertions and 33,000 users of Conventional Contraceptives. As a result of the programme, 9 5% of couples in the reproductive age group have been currently protected in Mysore State.

The National objective of the programme is to bring down the birth rate to 32 per thousand of population by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan According to the Sample Registration Scheme of Registrar General of India, the birth rate in Mysore had come down to 33.3 in 1970 (35 1 in rural areas and 27.8 in Urban areas).

Process in Construction of Mangalore Harbour

2922 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mangalore Harbour is not likely to be ready according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the difficulties being faced to get it ready according to schedule and when it is likely to be ready and whether some additional money has also been sanctioned for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AMD SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No target date as such was fixed for the completion of the Mangalore Harbour. However, it was intended to complete it as far as possible by the end of 1972.

The new harbour is now to start functioning by the end of 1973 and will be completed by the middle of 1974. The progress of work is satisfactory except for a shortfall in the dredging schedule due to delay in delivery of a dredger ordered on an indigenous firm. Proposals are under consideration to complete the dredging operation as expeditiously as possible. It is premature to indicate the extra expenditure that might be involved.

Report of Committee to Review the working of National Akademis and Indian Council of Cultural Relations

2923. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to review the working of the three National Akademis and the Indian Council of Cultural Relations has submitted its report, as was anticipated in April, 1972; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE DEPUETY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Committee submitted its report on 31.7.72 and this is under consideration of Government. A copy of the Report will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received from the press.

दरभंगा से फारबिसगंज तक सड़क का निर्माण

2924. श्री एम. एस. पुरती : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी कोसी नहर और दरभंगा से फारबिसगंज तक पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के निर्माण की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार इस पर क्रमशः कितना व्यय करेंगी, और

(ग) क्या अन्य सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ राशि मंजूर की है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना पर दरभंगा और फारबिसगंज के बीच योजक सड़क के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव अभी भी भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) संभवतया माननीय सदस्य पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के अलावा अन्य सड़कों अर्थात राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के मरम्मत का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए प्रतिवर्ष धन की व्यवस्था करती है।

Loss in yield of crop in Bihar due to non-availability of improved variety of seeds

2925. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the substantial loss of crop yield in Bihar State on account of non-availability of improved varieties of seeds in time ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to supply improved varieties of seeds in time in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any specific complaint, but the information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the table of the Sabha soon.

Import of milch cattle

2926. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of milch cattle imported by the Government during the last three years and the names of the countries from which the said animals were imported ;

(b) the amount paid to each of these countries by the Government ;

(c) the names of States in the country which were given these animals and the number of animals given to each of these States ; and

(d) the names of the countries with which the Indian Government are negotiating in order to improve the breed of milch cattle in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) 1241 exotic cattle had been imported during the last three years *i e.* 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 from Australia, Denmark, U. S. A. and U K.

(b) No amounts were paid to the Government of this countries. 575 cattle supplied by the Australian Government and 164 supplied by Denmark Govt. as Gift were F. O. R. Indian Airport/port. In respect of 503 exotic cattle received from U. S. A., U. K. and Australia as Gift, an amount of Rs. 14,90,636.65 was paid as transportation charges only.

(c) The Statewise and category-wise distribution of 1241 cattle is as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Jersay		Friesian		Gurensey		Red Dane		Brown Swiss	
		Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	24	3	11	...	...	...	...	1	...
2.	Assam	7	53	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	...
3.	Bihar	...	...	11	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Kerala	15	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	...	1	11	..	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Maharashtra	3	74	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Maharashtra	...	80	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	60	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
9.	Punjab (including Agri. University	...	...	3	223	...	...	1	18	...	...
10.	Haryana	13	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	West Bengal	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	J and K	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
15.	U. P. Agri. University Pantnagar	2	28	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Rajasthan	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Goa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Military Farms	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	I. V. R. I, Izatnagar	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
20.	Pondicherry	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Meghalaya	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Gujarat (Anand)	4	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total :	75	704	43	317	6	16	3	58	3	15

(d) The Government of India is negotiating with the Govt. of Australia, Newzeland, Denmark and Switzerland.

Food products received by C. A. R. E. as gift

2927. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any arrangement to inspect and certify that different food products received by CARE as gift, or otherwise, are fit for human consumption ;

(b) whether these consignments received by CARE are accompanied by international medical/health certificate ;

(c) whether any quantity of power milk, butter oil, biscuits or other food articles were found unfit for human consumption during the last three years, if so, the particulars thereof , and

(d) how these foods which were found unfit for human consumption were disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D P, CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Milk Powder and butter oil unfit for human consumption

2928. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of 'Unfit for Human Consumption' milk powder and butter oil received through UNICF, WFP (World Food Programme) and other international Organisations by the Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Board during last three years ;

(b) whether these goods were not got checked, inspected and certified by the Agency of the Health Ministry before releasing them for use of the common people, particularly the weaker section of the society ;

(c) the action taken or porposed to be taken against the officers responsible for releasing such unfit goods for use of the people ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that every consignment so received should be accompanied by the International Health Certificate and again certified by our Health Ministry before releasing them for public use ?

NOTE :— 1 Jersey bull died during quarantng period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House. The Indian Dairy Corporation have however stated that no milk powder and butter oil unfit for human consumption was released for the use of the common people.

Delhi University Library

2929. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the '*Hindustan Times*' dated the 25th July, 1972 under the heading, 'University Library — chaos behind orderly exterior; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the view of the University of Delhi on the various points raised in the News item is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3461 1772.*

Development of New Variety of Sugarcane at Regional Sugarcane Research Institute, Jullunder

2930. SHRIMATI SAVITRI HYAMS:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 28th July, 1972 that Regional Suggarcane Research Institute, Jullundur has developed a new variety of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the expected yield of this sugarcane per acre and how far this sugarcane will produce sugar; and

(c) the extent to which the demand of the country will be met as a result of sugar production from this new sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Three new varieties *viz.* S. 449-64 S 480/64 and Co 62399 have been fonud promising for cultivation.

(b) The yield potential for these new varitetics are given below :—

S 449 46	700-quintals per hectare
S 480-64	750-800 quantals-hectare
Co. 62399	800-850 quenials hectare

These now varieties belong respectively to the early, medium and late maturing groups. In view of the difference in the maturity period of the canes, cultivation of these varieties is likely to help in improving the sugarcane recovery percentage in the factories.

(c) These varieties are being tested in the varietal trials at sugar factory farms and fields of progressive cane growers and are likely to be released for general cultivation after studying their performance in the cultivators fields. Hence it is too early to predict the extent to which the demand of the sugar industry would be met by these new strains.

Foongrains to Bangladesh

2931. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of total foodgrain supplied to Bangladesh by the Governmen of India;

(b) whether more foodgrains are also to be supplied to Bangladesh;

(c) while supplying foodgrains to Bangladesh, whether Government would keep in view the present drought conditions in various parts of the country including the same prevailing in Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A total quantity of 7,57,109 tonnes has been despatched upto 20/7/72. It has been agreed to supply a further quantity of 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Bangla Desh. Against this, a quantity of about 38,000 tonnes has been despatched upto 15/8/72 and the balance will be supplied before the end of August, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The supply position in the drought affected areas is under constant review. Reasonable requirements of foodgrains of the drought affected States are being met.

Sanitation and Horticulture Arrangement in type II Quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

2932. SHRI B K. DASCHOW DHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Type II quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi, there is no sanitation and horticulture arrangement provided by any authority for the last eight months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in providing such facilities at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALEH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The sanitation arrangements have already been provided. As regards horticultural arrangements, laying of the unfiltered water main has been completed in July 1972 and necessary horticultural work is in hand.

Legal Status to Social Welfare Boards

2933. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give legal status to the Social Welfare Boards in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THB DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Central Government has jurisdiction only over the Central Social Welfare Board which is at present registered as a Company under the Companies Aet, 1956. A proposal for its reorganisation is under consideration.

In a recent Conference of the State Ministers incharge of Social Welfare and Backward Classes Welfare, the States Governments were advised to reconstitute the State Social Welfare Boards as registered societies.

Setting up of Power Committee for Implementation of National Health Scheme for Rural Areas

2934. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a High Power Committee to go into details of a National Health Scheme for rural areas prepared by the Ministry and to suggest the necessary modifications for its speedy implementation has been set up;

(b) whether the scheme today by medical man in rural areas has been binalled ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes,

(b) and (c). At the Conference of Health Ministers recently held in New Delhi a Committee of Ministers was constituted to go into the details and to suggest such modifications as may be necessary to ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the Scheme. This Committee held its first meeting on the 27th July, 1972. The various suggestions for modifications made at the meeting of the Committee can broadly be classified into the following three categories :

(i) employment of para-medical staff after giving them some basic training;

(ii) employment of para-medical staff and also the registered medical practitioners in the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy wherever available; and

(iii) the extansion of the existing scheme of providing Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres and the employment of M.B B.S. doctors.

The State Governments have requested to cosider the suggestions and revise the scheme to suit the conditions prevailing in the respective States and to forward the scheme by the 15th of September, 1972, to the Government of India together with a complete syllabus for various types of training so that further action may be taken in the matter.

छोटे कृषक विकास एजेंसी पर किया गया व्यय

2935. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटे कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सीमान्त कृषक विकास एजेंसी तथा कृषि मजदूरों पर वास्तव में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई तथा इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (प्रो. शेर सिंह) :

1		लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी 2	सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषक श्रमिक 3
		(रु0 करोड़ में)	
(I)	31-7-72 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्मुक्त की गई राशि ।	12 36	7.38
(II)	व्यावहारिक प्रगति :		
	(क) चयन किए गए भागीदार (लाख)	16.84	7.88
	(ख) सहकारी संस्थाओं के सदस्यों के रूप में नामांकित किए गए भागीदारों की संख्या । (लाख)	8.18	1.94
	(ग) सहायतायुक्त खुदाई के कुओं/नलकूपों की संख्या	34146	2573
	(घ) सहायतायुक्त पम्पसेटों की संख्या	8081	1279
	(ङ.) सहायतायुक्त अन्य लघु सिंचाई कार्य	5014	214
	(च) सहायतायुक्त दुधारू पशु एकक	11047	5776

1	2	3
(छ) सहायतायुक्त कुक्कुट-पालन एकक	2113	2583
(ज) दिया गया ऋण : (रुपये करोड़ में)		
(I) लघु-कालीन	12.54	0.95
(II) मध्य-कालीन	4.06	0.82
(III) दीर्घ-कालीन	11.17	0.49

मध्य प्रदेश में शारीरिक शिक्षा की स्थापना

2936. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर के अलावा और किसी स्थान पर शारीरिक शिक्षा संस्था खोलने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान का पुनर्विलोकन

2937. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान के बारे में अपनी पहली नीति का पुनर्विलोकन करना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में मात्स्यकी के विकास के लिए सरकार को कोई मास्टर प्लान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। अतः इस विषय में इसकी पिछली नीति के पुनरीक्षण को स्वीकृत करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से विश्व बैंक की सहायता से "मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन, तालाबों और जलाशयों के विकास और ग्रामीण तालाबों के सुधार के लिए एक परियोजना" आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जांच की गई है और 17.7.1972 को कुछ बातें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को बताई गई हैं तथा उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन बातों के बारे में अपने विचार भारत सरकार को उपलब्ध करावें। संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए, एक प्रारूप रूपरेखा भी राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है। राज्य के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में मध्यम कोटि के किसानों के लिये विकास एजेंसी

2938. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों के लिये विकास एजेंसी के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्यप्रदेश में आरम्भ की जाने वाली योजनाओं की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) उन योजनाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) मध्यम श्रेणी के कृषको के लिए विकास एजेंसी के रूप में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोई योजना नही है और ऐसी एजेंसी के लिए न कोई प्रस्ताव ही विचाराधीन है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही होता।

Closure of National Highway No. 6 passing from Raipur to Sambalpur in Madhya Pradesh

2939. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Highway No. 6 passes from Raipur to Sambalpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this National Highway passes over many rivers as a result of which it is closed particularly during rainy season;

(c) whether Government have received any individual and collective complaints regarding closure of the Highway; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that this Highway is not closed and the time by which necessary work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM METHA) : (a) National Highway No. 6 passes from Raipur in Madhya Pradesh to Sambalpur in Orissa.

(b) The traffic is not closed but is only held up at a few river crossings occasionally for short duration during the rainy season.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The construction of high level bridges in place of the existing eight submersible bridges which hold up traffic during the rainy season have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. These are expected to be taken up soon and completed during the Fifth Plan period.

मध्य प्रदेश में मूल स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को सुलझाने की योजना

2940. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मूल स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए कोई केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना को तीव्रता से कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तथा वर्ष 1972-73 में अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए है अथवा उठाने का विचार है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. डी. पी. चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग). मलेरिया देख-रेख चरण को प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में प्रति दस हजार की आबादी के लिए एक बेसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता प्रति चार स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के कार्य की निगरानी के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक तथा प्रति प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के लिए एक प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन के मानदण्ड के

अनुसार बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवा कार्मिकों की व्यवस्था कर उन्हें सुदृढ़ करने की एक योजना है जो केन्द्र के तत्वावधान में चल रही है। इस योजना के अधीन 1-4-69 के पश्चात् नियुक्त किए गये अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के लिए शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। बेसिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी को मलेरिया सम्बन्धी चौकसी, चेचक के टीके लगाने, जन्म मरण सम्बन्धी आंकड़े रखने और परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी सूचना रखने का काम करना होता है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कोई भी क्षेत्र अभी मलेरिया देख-रेख चरण में नहीं पहुंच पाया है इसलिए वहां पर बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका।

Foreign Assistance in Cultivation of Sugar Beet and Sun Flower

2941. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries have offered assistance in India's agriculture development particularly in cultivation of sugar-beet and sun-flower;

(b) if so, the names of these countries and the terms thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of these projects and reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No offer of assistance has been received from any foreign country for cultivation of Sugar beet and Sun flower. Under a Protocol signed with U.S.S.R. on 10th April, 1972 Government have agreed to supply 10 Kg. each of certain varieties of Sun flower seeds for research purposes.

Under the Indo-Danish Technical Cooperation Agreement, the services of a Danish Expert have been obtained for a period of 38 months from 14th October, 1970 to advise us on matters relating to cultivation of Sugar beet and Beet Seed production.

Mithila University

2942. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a modern (Mithila) University at Darbhanga in Bihar has been established; and

(b) if so, the University Grants Commission's assistance to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Bihar, the Mithila University has started functioning with headquarters at Darbhanga.

(b) Under the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, no grant can be given to the University unless the Commission has after satisfying itself in such matters as may be prescribed, declared the University to be fit for receiving such grant. The question of assistance, if any, will be considered after the University approaches the Commission and after taking into consideration the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act.

Setting up of Agricultural Polytechnics

2943. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up agricultural polytechnics; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) ICAR in consultation with the Department

of Agriculture, Ministry of Agreculture has decided to initiate a scheme of Agriculture Polytechnics mainly for middle level training, vocational training and inservice training in specialised fields. A working group has been set up to work out the details of the scheme. In order to gain experience five Agriculture Polytechnics as pilot projects are proposed to be started during the 4th Plan Period :

1. Horticulture Polytechnic
2. Dairy polytechnic
3. Multiple cropping polytechnic
4. Dryland farming polytechnic, and
5. Agriculture Engineering polytechnic

To begin with emphasis would be laid on inservice training and technical literacy drive so that these programmes do not in any way add to the unemployment problem.

The pattern of assistance has yet to be decided. The details, such as location, staffing etc., are yet to be worked out.

Mini-Kit-Programme for Rice

2944. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a rice mini-kit programme has been sponsored by Government and I.C.A.R. with the Cooperation of Ford Foundation in order to intesify extension efforts; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, in collaboration with I.C.A.R., have taken up a Central Sector Scheme on Rice Minikit Programme.

(b) The main features of the programme are :

(i) distribution of minikits containing 3 Kg. of seed of each of the two indentified varieties suitable for different agro-climatic conditions;

(ii) training of extension personnel responsible for the implementation of the programme at the field level;

(iii) seed multiplication of the varieties included in the programme; and

(iv) evaluation of the trials in the field with a view to judging the reaction of farmers.

Construction of Dry Dock in Calcutta to build bigger ships

2945. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new Dry Dock to build bigger ships in Calcutta;

(b) whether the Dock is being constructed with foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, the nature and terms of the collaboration and the date by which the dock is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, are expanding their present Dry Dock to a bigger Dry Dock of size 188 meters x 27 meters x 10 meters, as a part of their expansion and modernisation plan, to enable them to construct ocean going vessels upto 28,000 DWT. The expanded Dry Dock is expected to be completed by July 1973. No foreign collaboration is envisaged for this project.

Delegates to 14th International Youth Science Fortnight

2946. SHRI NARANDER SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation consisting of three students has gone to London to participate at the 14th International Youth Science Fortnight;

(b) if so, names of the delegates ;

(c) the names of the authorities responsible for their selection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Government has no information. No such delegation has been sponsored by Gavernment.

Food Poisoning in certain Schools in Trivandrum

2947. SHRI RAMKANWAR :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several cases of suspected food poisoning in certain schools in Trivandrum recently;

(b) whether free food through the good offices of Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) is being supplied;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government of India have stopped supply of the CARE food to school children; and

(e) reasons for imposing such a ban ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) There was a report of suspected food poisoning from a lower primary school at Attingal near Trivandrum. No chemical toxin was detected. A few cases have been confirmed bacteriologically as Cholera cases subsequently.

(b) Yes.

(c) Under the Indo-CARE Agreement of 1950, a Mid-day Meals Programme with CARE assistance, is being implemented in the State Sector by the State/Union Territory Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry. CARE supplies the food commodities (corn-flour, bulgar wheat, rolled wheat, milk powder, corn, soyabean, CSM, Salad Oil and Milk Bread) free of charge at the Indian ports to the State/Union Territory Governments. The States/Union Territory Governments bear clearance and other administrative charges for the distribution of the the food to the children and also the CARE cost in New York on the packing, labelling of the consignments before shipment and in India on the pay and allowances of the Indian personnel and the maintenance of CARE offices at the State capitals under an American Administrator. According to CARE, the States/Union Territories propose to cover a total number of 110.19 lakh children during 1972-73.

(d) and (e). The Central Government have not issued any orders banning the distribution of CARE feod to school childern. Due to suspected food poisoning the State Government issued instructions to suspend temporarily CARE feeding in the State.

Demands of Employees of I.I.T. New Delhi

2948. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi had recently conducted an agitation including *Gherao* in support of their demands;

(b) the demands made by the employees; and

(c) the efforts made to come to an agreement with the employees on these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). A Charter of Demands was presented by

some of the employees is of the Idian Institute of Technology, Delhi to the Director of the Institute on 31st May, 1972. There were nine demands presented by the employees. The demands are mainly related to the following :

(i) Recognition of the Employee's Union;

(ii) Constitution of an Administrative Standing Committee;

(iii) Withdrawal of disciplinary cases;

(iv) Preparation of Gradation Lists;

(v) Regularisation of temporary emp-ees;

(vi) Implementation of all rules and orders of Govt;

(vii) Representation of the I.I.T. employees on the Board of Governors;

(viii) Change of designation of some of the staff;

(ix) Provision of promotion opportunities to class IV staff.

(x) Campus facilities and amenities to be extended to all the employees.

On receipt of Charter of Demands, the Chairman of the Board of Governors after discussing the matter with some of the members of the Board appointed a Sub-Committee of the Board of Governors on 2nd June, 1972 to look into the various demands of the staff.

The Committee submitted their recommendations to the Board on 22nd July, 1972.

The report of the Committee was considered by the Board of Governors in its meeting held on 22nd of July, 1972. While the meeting was going on, some of the employees *gheraoed* the members of the Board from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. and did not permit them to come out.

The Board has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and asked the Director to constitute a Staff Committee consisting of the representatives of the faculty and others which would act as an Advisory Committee. Action on all other matters recommended by the Sub-Committee and accepted by the Board of Governors is being taken.

Social Security Measures in Fifth Plan

2949. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Conference of the State Ministers for Social Welfare held recently in New Delhi has discussed the approach to social security in Fifth Plan;

(d) if so, the views expressed at the Conference; and

(c) whether any tentative estimates have been made as to the funds required for social security measures in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). This was one of the items included in the agenda for the Conference but could not be discussed in detail. The State Ministers, however, were requested to let the Central Government have their proposals for the Fifth Plan at an early date.

(c) The financial implication of the proposals contained in the agenda paper was estimated to be Rs. 758 crores.

Extension of activities and Programme of Worker's Social Education Institutes

2950. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the 5-member expert group set up to formulate concrete proposals for the expansion of the activities and programmes of the Workers' Social Education Institutes;

(b when was the report submitted

(c) whether this report has been considered by the National Board of Adult Education; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to implement the recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Recommendations made by the Expert Group are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3462/72]

(b) The Expert Group submitted the Report in February, 1971.

(c) Summary of the Report of the Expert Group was placed before the Board in its meeting held on 21.7.1972.

(d) The Report of the Expert Group is being sent to the Workers' Social Education Institutes to implement those recommendations which have been accepted by the Government of India.

Pilot projects for Eradication of Illiterey in Selected Districts

2951. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) when were the recommendations made by the National Board of Adult Education for formulating Pilot Project for eradication of illiteracy in Selected Districts;

(b) the details of the draft scheme which has been prepared for complete eradication of illiteracy among six million illiterate adualts in Selected Districts in the first phase of the Fourth Plan;

(c) for how long this draft scheme is under the consideration of Ministry of Finance; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of this scheme being implemented before the end of Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) In May, 1970.

(b) The scheme envisages the eradication of illiteracy on a mass basis in a phased manner beginning with 20 districts. It also envisages maximum public participation.

(c) The scheme is under consideration of the State Governments. When the reaction of all the State Governments has been ascertained, it will be considered by the Ministry of Finance.

(d) This depends on the State Governments.

Prosposal from Peru (S. America) for setting up Pilot project for Buffalo Breeding Centre

2952. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up a pilot project for Buffalo Breeding Centre in Peru, South America ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Seminar on Abuse of Drugs by Youths

2953. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day Seminar was held on the 28th July, 1972 about the abuse of drugs by youth ;

(b) if so, whether any recommendations were made to Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to those recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration organised a two-day Seminar on 'Drug Abuse and Youth' on 28th and 29th July, 1972.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Saminar were not received by the Government of India. These were received by the Delhi Administration and are being examined by them.

Expansion of Shipping Corporation of India

2954. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the working of the Shipping Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation has acquired a fleet of 77 vessels of 8 71 lakhs GRT (13.00 lakhs DWT). With the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company in October 1971, the fleet of the Jayanti Shipping Company comprising 16 vessels of 2.95 lakhs GRT (4.81 lakhs DWT) has also come under the ownership of the Shipping Corporation. In addition, the Corporation has already placed orders for 39 ships totalling over 1 million GRT (1.6 million DWT) with Shipyards in India and abroad, as a part of its Fourth Plan expansion programme. The Corporation intends to further expand its fleet and activities during the Fifth Plan period. It also intends to expand its activities and extend its services to other areas, consistent with the requirements of the country's international trade and their commercial viability. In the Corporation's future expansion programme, more emphasis is laid upon diversification of its fleet through the development of the bulk carrier, tanker and other specialised trades, where the participation of the Indian Shipping is at present inadequate.

Central Assistance of Andhra Pradesh for Drought Situation

2955. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted any help to the Andhra Pradesh Government to face drought situation in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A ceiling of Rs. 5.90 crores was fixed for the purpose of Central financial assistance for drought relief measures during the period April-June, 1972.

In view of the continuing drought conditions after June, 1972, the State Government has requested for a review of the situation and an assessment of the requirements of funds for the subsequent period by a Central team.

Pending the assessment by the team, the State Government also requested for an *ad-hoc* assistance of Rs. 5 crores against which a loan of Rs. 2.50 crores has already been sanctioned to the State Government.

The Central team is also being constituted and will be visiting the State shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Installation of Gamma Irradiation unit in Osmania University

2956. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first gamma irradiation unit of Indian design has been installed in in Osmania University recently and if so, the broad features thereof ;

(b) the progress achieved in this regard; and

(c) the approximate amount spent for the unit installed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A one-thousand curie Cobalt-60 Gamma shine specially designed and fabricated indigenously by the Isotope Division of the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay has been installed at the Genetics Departments of Osmania University. The Unit is designed primarily for biological research. It provides an intense field of gamma radiation over an extended region. It has provision to have experiments conducted both on agricultural stocks and live stocks.

(b) The Unit is in full operation and is being used for the studies on preservation of foods by irradiation.

(c) A sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs has been spent on the Unit and the building.

Import of fishing vessels from U. S. S. R.

2957. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final denision regarding the import of fishing vessels from U. S. S. R. for deep sea fishing ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and how many of the imported vessels have been demanded by the Kerala Government for the execution of its fisheries development project ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). An Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Marine and Inland fisheries is being negotiated with the Government of U S.S.R. The proposed Agreement is in general terms and does not specify the number of type of vessels to be imported. The question of earmarking vessels for allotment to Kerala or other States does not, therefore, arise. In accordance with the approved policy, indigenous capacity for construction of deep sea fishing vessels should be fully utilised. The balance of vessels will be obtained under the proposed Agreement to the extent of availability. The situation will, therefore, have to be reviewed in the context of the Agreement after it has been concluded.

Central Assistance to Kerala for expansion of cashew cultivation

2958. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity to increase the cashew cultivation in the country to decrease our dependence on other countries for the supply of raw cashew nuts ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have asked for any financial assistance for the development of cashew cultivation in that State ; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have taken up the following Centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan in the major cashew growing States to step up the production of cashew in the country :—

Scheme	Physical Target for IV Plan	Financial outlay for IV Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Production of cashew air-layers :	2,75,000 nos.	3.30
2. Organisation of demonstration plots :	1,500 „	13.50
3. Adoption of plant protection measures :	93.240 acres	50.38
4. Marketing surveys :		4.82

The cashew development programme in the Central Sector has been further augmented with the implementation of a scheme on Special Package Programme on cashew and area expansion in the departmental plantations to cover 5,000 hectares under each in the different States at a total outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs in the last two years of the Fourth Plan.

(c) No specific assistance has been asked for by the Government of Kerala.

(d) Does not arise.

सूरजमुखी के बीजों के बारे मे रूस के साथ करार

2959. श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरजमुखी के बीजों के बारे में भारत और रूस के बीच कोई करार हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत को रूस से सूरजमुखी के बीज कितनी मात्रा में मिलने की सम्भावना है।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). उत्पादन के लिए सूरजमुखी बीजों के आयात करने का कोई करार नहीं हुआ है। 10 अप्रैल, 1972 को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए हैं, जिसमें वर्ष 1972 तथा वर्ष 1973 के प्रथम छः महीनों में, भारत और रूस के द्वारा आपस में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए उपायों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

इसके अन्तर्गत रूस द्वारा अनुसंधान प्रयोजन के लिए, सूरजमुखी के बीजों की कुछ किस्मों की दस-दस किलोग्राम बीज सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था है।

Sun flower cultivation

2960. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ascertained the names of the States in the country, where sun flower cultivation is possible ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether sun flower cultivation is also possible in any part of Bihar ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Extensive trials carried out during the last three years have indicated the suitability of imported sunflower strains to different seasons and areas. The details of the regions and the seasons in which sun flower can be grown are given below :—

Season	Regions suitable	Variety suitable
1. *Kharif* (June-July showing and October-Nov. harvesting.)	1. Central region covered by adjoining areas of Maharashtra. M. P., Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bundelkhand region.	Vniimk or Peredavik in Maharashtra and M. P., Armavirskij in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bundelkhand.
2. *Kharif* (June-July sowing and October-Nov. harvesting)	2. Southern region : Raichur in Mysore and Coimbatore and Salem in Tamil Nadu.	Armavirskij.
3. *Rabi* (Nov. Feb.) irrigated if necessary.	3. Kolhapur and Jalgaon regions of Maharashtra.	Armavirskij.
	4. Ahmedabad district of Gujarat.	Viniimk
	5. Terai region of Uttar Pradesh.	Vniimk
	6. West Bengal.	Peredavik
	7. Coimbatore and Salem of Tamil Nadu.	Armavirskij
	8. Telengana of A. P.	Armaverts
4. *Summer* (irrigated) March-June.	9. Gangetic Plains of Central and Western Uttar Pradesh.	

Sunflower was tried during Kharif season under the All India Coordinated Oilseeds Improvement Project in Bihar. The kharif crop was not very successful. Further experiments are being conducted at Kanke and Pusa in Bihar under the All India Project to explore the suitability of Sun Flower in that State.

Bihar far behind in construction and development of National Highways

2961. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar is behind its Fourth Plan target on the construction and development of National Highways and out of total allocation of Rs. 44.5 crores including Rs. 27.5 crores for sanctioned schemes, only 3.5 crores have been spent so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Central Government has asked the State Government for such delayed action and slow progress in construction of National Highways; and

(c) if so, the reply Government of Bihar has given to the Centre and what further steps the Centre propose to take to remove the malady ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). Estimates sanctioned to date total to Rs 31.79 crores against Rs. 44 5 crores assessed to be the cost of development works on National Highways in Bihar during the Fourth Plan. The expenditure incurred till 31st March, 1972 is Rs 7.33 crores.

The reasons for the relatively slow progress in the execution of National Highway works in Bihar have been discussed recently with the State Public Works Department officers. The main reasons for slow progress have been the delay in acquisition of land, and settlement of tenders for works, besides difficulty in transportation of bitumen and contractual problems. The State P.W.D. have been asked to expedite settlement of contracts and push up the works. They have indicated that during the current financial year (1972-73) the expenditure on works would be of the order of Rs. eight crores.

Rules framed for appointment to certain Posts in Delhi Milk Scheme

2962. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Rules had been framed for appointment to the Posts of Inquiry Officer, Personnel Officer and Administrative Officer in the Delhi Milk Scheme as envisaged in the provision to Article 311 of the Constitution; and if so, whether he would lay a copy thereof on the Table;

(b) the manner in which the appointments to these posts had been made presently;

(c) whether some appointments are being reversed despite the fact that the incumbents thereof fulfilled the prescribed conditions regulating the respective appointments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken or proposed to be taken to set matters right and retain the *status quo* ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Recruitment Rules have been framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India for regulating appointments to three posts. A copy each of the Recruitment Rules is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-3463/72].

(b) The position regarding appointment to these posts is as under :

Designation	Number	Position of Appointment
(1) Inquiry Officer	1	This post was filled on an *ad-hoc* basis by appointment of a Class II officer of the D.M.S. for the period from 31.1.1970 (A.N.) to 31.7.72.
(2) Personnel Officer	1	This post was filled on an *ad-hoc* basis with effect from 1st July, 1971 by deputation of Class II Central Secretariat service officer.
(3) Administrative Officer	2	One post is filled in accordance with the Recruitment Rules by promotion. Action to fill the other post by deputation is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No The incumbent in the post of the Inquiry Officer holding it an *ad-hoc* basis, has been reverted because he does not fulfill the conditions or the Recruitment Rules.

(d) Does not arise.

Machinery to supervise Land Ceiling Legislation and its implementation

2963. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any machinery is being set up or is likely to be set up to see that land ceiling legislations are enacted and implemented properly and uniformly; and

(b) the suggestions for Land ceiling received from Hill States and other areas exempted from the operation of ceiling laws and targets being fixed for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Enactment and implementation of land ceiling legislation is the responsibility of the State Governments. Revenue machinery exists for the ourpose in each State and it will be strengthened wherever the situation warrants

(b) The Chief Ministers' Conference has recommended that in special cases like desert areas and hilly areas the ceiling limit for dry lands may be relaxed by the concerned State Governments after discussing specific cases with the Union Ministry of Agriculture. No proposals in this regard have so far been received from any State Government.

Improvement in working of Social Welfare Programme

2964. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted and being enforced to bring about improvement in the working of the Social Welfare Programmes in the country;

(b) whether the financial targets meant for social welfare have been or are being increased as compared to previous years and if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether arrangements exist to see that the organisations or administrative machinery for the purpose is suitably manned and harnessed to carry on the work satisfactorily; and

(d) whether there is or is likely to be set up any Central agency to coordinate activities in States in this behalf ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Various measures are adopted according to requirements to bring about improvement in the working of the Social Welfare Programmes in the country.

Recently important topics were considered by a Conference of State Ministers for Backward Classes and Social Welfare held on 23rd July, 1972 such as :—

(1) A new Strategy for Tribal Development.

(2) Removal of Untouchability.

(3) Reorganisation of the Central Social Welfare Board.

(4) The Roles of Government and Voluntary Agencies in Social Welfare.

(5) Social Security in the Fifth Plan.

(6) Rehabilitation of the persons affected by dacoity and of the families of the ex-dacoits.

Recommendations made by the Conference will be considered and implemented by the State Governments.

The Annual Plans of State Governments are discussed at the Central level by experts in the field of Social Welfare and the Planning Commission where guidelines and improvements are suggested.

Study Teams/Expert Committees are set up to go into the working of the programmes and to make suitable recommendations.

The enforcement is mostly with the State Governments where the projects are implemented at the ground level.

Evaluation studies in respect of important programmes are undertaken from time to time and improvements suggested, wherever necessary.

(b) Financial targets have been raised according to the needs of the various programmes. The year-wise expenditure on Social Welfare Programmes in the Central Sector durina the past 3 years of the Fourth Plan and budget provision for 1972-73 are as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Expenditure 1969-70	Expenditure 1970-71	Expenditure 1971-72	Provision 1972-73
		(Anticipated)	
Rs. 294.37	Rs. 513.71	Rs. 1,479.48 (including expenditure on Special Nutrition Programme)	Rs. 2,563.52 (including Special Nutrition Programme.)

Special Nutrition Programme for children has been given special consideration and the allocation of Rs. 10 crores provided in 1971-72 has been enhanced to Rs. 21.5 crores in 1972-73.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Department of Social Welfare at the Central level performs this role.

Setting up of Russian equipped Paediatric Ward in the Medical College, Alleppy

2965. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance for setting up of a Russian equipped 100-bed Paediatric Ward in the Medical College, Alleppy; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Ward is likely to be set up and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No offer of aid for setting; up of a Russian equipped 100 bed Paediatric Ward in the T. D. Medical College Alleppy has been received by the Government of India from the Government of U S S R However, a proposal was received from Government of Kerala for seeking assistance from the Government of U.S S R. for setting up of two units, one each for Physiotherapy and Paediatrics in the above college The proposal has been carefully considered and it was felt that in the present stage of development an medical specialities in the country, there is hardly any need to seek foreign assistance to start new units in Paediatrics and Physiotherapy Departments in Alleppy Medical College. The general condition of this Medical College is far from satisfactory and the institution should first concentrate on providing the necessary staff and equipment for basis disciplines before thinking of starting specialised departments. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

However, on the request of the Government of Kerala the Government of India have approved of the receipt as gift of various items of equipments from the Government of U.S.S.R. for use in the Paediatrics Department of the Medical College at Alleppy. The Government of U S.S.R. have already been requested to release equipments to the Government of Kerala.

Dry Dock to build bigger ships

2966. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to be state :

(a) whether Government have chalk d out a plan to have new dry dock to build bigger ships in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Cochin Shipyard Projects includes the construction of a dry dock measuring 255 metres X 42.8 metres X 9 metres This dock is expected to be completed by April 1974 and is designed to build ships upto 85,000 DWT. Tenders for construction of this dock have been received and are under evaluation.

Butter Oil imported by Delhi Milk Scheme

2967. SHRI K SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of butter oil imported by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last two years country-wise-and the cost thereof;

(b) the life of this commodity and the use to which it is being put;

(c) the quantity of butter-oil as on the 1st July, 1972 held in stock by the D.M.S. and the manner in which it is being preserved; and

(d) how it is proposed to consume it and the period in which the entire quantity will be consumed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) During the period 1.7 70 to 30. 6. 72, Delhi Milk Scheme received through Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda 1.701 tonnes of imported butter oil at a cost of about Rs. 1.65 crores. The country-wise breakup of the imported butter oil has not been recorded by Delhi Milk Scheme

(b) The keeping quality of butter oil is about 6 months to one year in sealed tins, if kept in cold storage. The butter oil is being used by D.M.S. for recombination of Milks.

(c) The qty. of butter oil in stock of D.M.S. as on 1-7-72 was 81.8675 Tonnes. Butter oil is kept in DMS in the cold storage.

(d) Butter oil is used alongwith fresh milk for the production of standardised and toned milk. Generally butter oil is received by Delhi Milk Scheme fortnightly from Indian Dairy Corporation and the stocks are utilised within 2 months.

Inadequate supply of water in 'L' and 'M' Blocks of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2968. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6845 on the 22nd May, 1972 regarding scarcity of water supply in 'L' and 'M' Blocks, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether he is aware that since March last, not a trickle of water is coming in the lavatories in these blocks thus causing considerable inconvenience apart from causing health hazards to the allottees;

(b) whether the water supply in the day too is hardly sufficient to meet the bare needs for daily use; and

(c) if so, time which is likely to be taken to ensure adequate supply of water both for lavatories and other daily use to the allottees in these two Blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due to low pressure in the water mains maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, water does not reach the overhead takes during the summer months.

(b) and (c). There is no difficulty of water supply for the ground floor flats of L & M Blocks to meet the daily needs. The first floor flats also get water supply but for a lesser number of hours depending upon the pressure in the water mains of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The work of providing separate distribution lines to the first floor flats, in replacement of the existing common connections to the both the ground floor and the first floor flats in the hand and is likely to be completed shortly. On completion of this work, water supply to the first floor flats will improve to some extent. Further improvement will take place when the New Delhi Municipal Committee would connect the dead ends of the water supply distribution cricuit which work is expected to be completed by them within a period of about 2 months.

Allotment of Government Accommodation at the time of Retirement and during Re-Employment in undertaking

2969. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down for the allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi to the Officers on deputation to the various Central Government undertakings or those who happen to occupy Government accommodation at the time of retirement and continue to occupy it even after their retirement and during re-employment in the Undertakings;

(b) the rate at which rent is recovered from this class of Officers;

(c) whether he would lay on the Table a statement showing the names of such Officers who continue to occupy Government accommodation during their re-employment in a Government undertaking as on the 1st July, 1972 and the period upto which they have been/will be permitted to retain such accommodation; and

(d) whether Government propose to review their policy in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). According to the existing policy, officers on deputation to Central Government undertakings are not eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation. The Central Goverament employees, who had gone on deputation to various public under-

takings prior to the 16th December, 1968 and were in occupation of general pool accommodation, have been allowed to retain that accommodation against payment of licence fee at market rates by the undertaking concerned. The employees; who have gone on deputation to such undertakings on or after the 16th December, 1968, are not eligible to retain the accommodation in their occupation beyond the concessional period admissible under the rules. Government servants, who happened to be in occupation of general pool accommodation at the time of retirement, are not entitled to retain the same on their re-employment in public undertakings.

(c) Only one officer, re-employed in Public undertaking namely, Shri T. K. Balasubramaniam, has been pemitted to retain Government Accommodation allotted to him when he was in service, upto 16th October, 1972.

(d) There is no proposal at present under consideration to review the existing policy.

Restriction on supply of the Ghee from D.M.S. Stall in Parliament House

2970. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme have rationed/restricted or proposed to ration/restrict the supply of Ghee at the P. H. Milk Stall to the M. Ps.;

(b) if so, the scale fixed per mensem and the reasons for resorting to this step;

(c) the monthly capacity of D.M.S. to manufacture Ghee both in the lean and flush periods and to what extent it is being utilised; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the supply of ghee which has got a ready market in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Efforts are made by Delhi Milk Scheme to meet fully the requirements of ghee to M Ps. through the Parliament House Milk Stall. However, during the lean summer season, there is a decline in the availability of fresh milk with the result that the manufacture of ghee has to be curtailed considerably. During this period, the supply of ghee to M. Ps. is regulated by Delhi Milk Scheme according to the availability of surplus fat from time to time.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme has the manufacturing capacity of about 8 tonnes of ghee per day. However, the actual production of ghee depends upon the availability of surplus fat after meeting the liquid milk requirements of the Delhi citizens, During the flush winter season of 1971-72, as against the Plant capacity to manufacture 1464 tonnes of ghee in 183 days of flush period, 285.625 tonnes of ghee could only be manufactured due to inadequate availability of surplus fresh milk. The quantity of ghee manufactured during the lean summer months is much less and is depending upon the reduced availability of surplus fat, from time to time.

(d) Delhi Milk Scheme is primarily concerned with meeting the liquid milk requirements of Delhi citizens. The manufacture of bye products like ghee is undertaken as and when there is surplus fat available with the Scheme, Delhi Milk Scheme is continuing its efforts to increase the procurement of fresh liquid milk.

Memorandum on fall in Price of arecanut in States

2971. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Arecanut growers of Kerala, Mysore and other States about the steep fall in the price of Arecanut; and

(b) if so, the steps Govarnment propose to taken in the matter to ensure the arecanut growers a fair price for their produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various issues raised in the memoranda are being examined and the matter is under consideration of Government.

Employees of ICAR

2972. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in the I.C.A.R. and their status;

(b) whether these employees belong to an autonomous body or a Government Department in view of the judgements of two different High Courts on writ petitions praying for a clear statement of the status of the staff of the ICAR;

(c) whether copies of those two judgements will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) Statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(c) Copies of the judgements delivered in the Hon'ble High Courts in—

(i) Civil Writ Petition No. 266-D/66-Shri Rulya Ram V/s Union of India—in the Circuit Bench of Punjab High Court at Delhi;

(ii) Civil Writ Petition No. 788 of 1970—Shri Partul Chandra Thakur V/s Union of India and others-in the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi; and

(iii) Civil Writ Petitions No. 88 to 91 of 1971—Shri G. N. Asthana and others V/s Union of India and others—in the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi.

will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. Letters Patent Appeals Nos. 81 and 82 of 1972 have been admitted against the judgements referred to in (iii) above and are now pending disposal in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi at New Delhi.

(d) As the matter is sub-judice, Government have no comments to make at present.

Statement

(b) In terms of the Government Resolutions constituting the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Council, on its institutional side, was set up as a society in 1929 and registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, but its Secretariat was, to start with Constituted as a regular Department of the Government and subsequently as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture with effect from 15th January, 1939. The staff comprised of Government servants and the expenditure on the Secretariat was met from the Central Revenues. Till the year 1940, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat comprised almost entirely of the servants of the Government of India, though some isolated clerical posts came to be created out of the Research Funds alongwith the research schemes for looking after the clerical and accounts work. After the year 1947, due to an overall increase in the activities of the Council and the inability of the Government to provide the requisite staff, additional staff was employed by the Council, from year to year, financed from its Research Funds. In this way, there came into existence a large number of ministerial staff and some scientific and technical staff appointed by the Council, side by side with the staff provided by the Government of India in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat.

In 1963, the Government of India approved of the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a Central agency for conducting, promoting, guid-

ing and coordinating agricultural research and education in the country. Amongst others, the Governing decided that .—

(i) administrative control of the various Central Research Institutes and Centres directly administered by the Departments of Food and Agriculture should be transferred to the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Society;

(ii) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society should also assume administrative control of the Commodity Research Institutes consequent to the dissolution of the erstwhile Central Commodity Committees, and

(iii) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research should have its own Secretariat and Office

In implementation of the above decisions the administrative control of the Central Research Institutes mentioned in (i) above, was transferred to the I C A R Society by the Government of India in a phased programme commencing from 1st April, 1966. The Government staff employed at these Institutes was served with option documents for service under the I C A R Society on certain terms and conditions decided upon Such of the Government staff as have opted for the Council's service, have been appointed in the service of the Society As regards those who have not yet opted for the Council's service, they are being treated on Foreign Service with the Society

The I.C A R Society also took over a part of the staff of the Central Commodity Committees, including the staff employed at the Commodity Research Institutes, mentioned in (ii) above

As regards (iii) above, it was decided to convert the I C A R Secretariat, which has been functioning as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, into an office wholly controlled and financed by the I.C.A.R. Society. Option documents were, therefore, served on the scientific, technical and Class IV staff employed in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat. No option papers were served on the senior administrative staff in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat. As regards ministerial staff such as Section Officers, Assistants, Stenographers, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks, it was decided that since they were members of the respective Central Secretariat Services, borne on the unified cadre of the Department of Agriculture, and were interchangeable, option documents should be served on the above staff borne on the cadre of the Department of Agriculture, including its Attached Offices, subject to the condition that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will not accept more optees that the number of Government posts in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat.

Such of the staff as have opted for the Society's service, have been appointed in the service of the Society. Other Government staff working in the I C A R Secretariat, which is in the process of being converted into a non Government office, continue to be Government staff

Besides, such of the persons as have been recruited by the I.C A R Society, after commencement of reorganisation, either at the Research Institutes or at the Headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, are the employees of the Society, excepting those whose service have been taken on deputation foreign service.

Survey of system and pattern of Secondary Education in West Bengal

2973. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, recently conducted a survey of the system and pattern of secondary education in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No , Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crash Programme for eradication of illiteracy during 25th year of Independence

2974. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to initiate a crash programme to eradicate illiteracy during the 25th year of Independence through the National service scheme;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) whether the services of the existing voluntary literacy organisations will be sought ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Main features of the project are that National Service Scheme Volunteers will organise literacy drive with the help of local volunteers in selected areas.

(c) The services will be sought wherever necessary.

Financial Assistance to Non Hindi speaking States for Hindi Education

2975. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether any request from the Government of Kerala for the expansion of the scope of the centrally sponsored scheme of appointment of Hindi teachers to cover pre-University and pre-Degree classes has been received and if so, the decisions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Yes, Sir. However, due to lack of resources it will not be possible during the Fourth Five Year Plan to extend the scope of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to the appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States to cover pre-University and pre-Degree classes. The Government of Kerala have been informed accordingly.

Ammonia Cracker-Cum-Burner Equipment for Kandla-Kalol Fertilizer Complex in Gujarat ordered from a British Firm

2976. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge Ammonia Cracker-cum-Burner Equipment to be installed at the Kandla-Kalol Fertilizer Complex in Gujarat, has recently been ordered from a British Firm, Messers Wellmen Incandescent Furnace Company, Smethwich;

(b) if so, the cost and functions of this plant equipment and when it is likely to start functioning in India,

(c) whether such an equipment has been installed elsewnere m the country and if so, how is it working; and

(d) the reason why this equipment could not be fabricated in India, when India has the know how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) M/s. Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd. (London) who are one of the contractors of IFFCO are importing an Ammonia Cracker-cum-Burner for installation in the urea plant at Kalol.

(b) The estimated cost of the equipment included in the lumpsum contract is £ 20,000. The exact amount would be known only after the import of the equipment. The function of this equipment is to supply inert gas (nitrogen) for safe start-up and shut-down of the plant. The inert gas would also be used for the plant preparation prior to maintenance. This equipment

which is part of the urea plant will start functioning when the plant is commissioned in March, 1974, according to present schedule.

(c) Indian Explosives Ltd., Kanpur, the unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Durgapur and Gujarat State Fertilizers Corporation, Baroda are some of the fertilizer plants which have installed ammonia cracker equipment for production of inert gas. It is understood that the working of the plants is satisfactory where these was package import and that it is unsatisfactory where part of the equipment was fabricated locally.

(d) The import of equipment was allowed only after the procedure prescribed by the Directorate General of Technical Development was followed and there was no response to the advertisement in recommended trade journals.

Report of Indian Study Team appointed to observe Structure and Functioning of Social Welfare Machinery in Britain

2977. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Indian Study Team which was appointed to observe the structure and functioning of the Social Welfare Machinery in Britain;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and conclusions in that report; and

(c) the decision of Government on that report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team recommended the following social security measures to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan :—

(i) Relief in the from of income to persons in total distress :

(a) All aged persons over the age of 65 with no means of livelihood;

(b) All orphans;

(c) Persons suffering from severe physical handicaps;

(d) All windows during the first 12 month of their widowhood; and

(e) All widows with childern upto the time their children leave school.

(ii) The institutions providing relief should be rapidly expanded in scope and size of operations;

(a) Homes for the aged;

(b) Orphanages,

(c) Destitute Women's Homes;

(d) Day care centres, and

(e) Training Centres & Homes for the Handicapped.

(iii) The existing nutritional services to children of the age group 0 to 6 should be expanded to cover at least 25% of the childern. The school lunch programme should also be similarly stepped up.

(iv) The public health services should be expanded so as to bring them much nearer to the requirments of the population.

Britain has achieved, in a broad sense, a minimum standard of living for its citizens. The study of the social security measures in U. K. cannot, however, serve as a model but it can certainly help in assigning priorities to various services as also in tackling different elements which form the core of social services in India.

(c) The Government has not yet taken any decision on these recommendations.

Meeting of Health State Secretaries

2978. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Health State Secretaries and administrative medical Officers was held recently in Delhi;

(b) whether that meeting discussed proposals for providing better rural health services; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Libarary. See No. LT—3464/72*]

Cujranwala Louse Building Co-operative Society, Delhi

2979. SHRI DHAN SHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received against the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi in the matter of allotment of plots, revision of lay-out plan, handling of funds particularly the so called 'development fund' and refund of excess amount to those members of the Society who had paid for large plots but have been allotted smaller plots;

(b) if so, the nature of those complaints and the action taken in the matter or proposed to be taken;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered in the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) . Certain complaints were made by ths members of this society ihat they were not being allotted plots according to the category for which they were enrolled. Subsequently they withdrew the complaints and the society allotted plots to the members in the various categories strictly according to their seniority in each category.

(c) and (d). In view of the position explained above, these questions do not arise.

12.05 hrs.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I will take up the adjournment motion after the call-attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : According to Rule 60. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am going according to the rules end directions. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : According to Rule 60, the adjournment motion is to be taken up immediately after questions and before the list of business is taken up. But if you want to modify it by your direction...

MR. SPEAKER : But, after we had gone through the Calliag Attention. This is the procedure we have followed for many years. There is nothing new.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEMAND OF CEMENT WORKERS FOR INTERIM RELIEF

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : I call the attention of

the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported demand of cement workers for interim relief and Government's reaction thereto.'

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Wages of cement workers have been revised on two occasions in the past on an industry-wise basis, through the agency of tripartite Wage Boards. The first Wage Board was set up in 1958. At that time there was no uniformity in the wages paid to cement workers at various places. The system of dearness allowance also differed from place to place. As a result of the recommendations of the First Wage Board, a standardised wage structure came into existence. This meant a substantial increase over the then prevailing wages and in some cases it exceeded Rs. 25/- per month. Moreover, payment of dearness allowance was linked to the cost of living index.

A Second Wage Board for the Cemen Industry was set up in September, 1964. Unfortunately, its report was not unanimous. After discussions with the representatives of employers and workers, Government decided to accept the recommendations subject to some modifications. It was also decided that the recommendations of the Wage Board, as accepted by Government, should remain in operation for a period of 5 years. As a result of the Second Wage Board's recommendations, the workers were to get a guaranteed increase ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 32.50 per month for different categories of workers.

Though the present wage structure, based on the recommendations of the Second Wage Board is to be operative upto the 12th February, 1973, the cement workers started making demands from March, 1972 for a further wage revision and payment of interim relief. The workers' demand was that their wages be raised to the same level as that of the steel workers who got a minimum wage of Rs. 240/- p.m. from 1st September, 1970 as a result of the bilateral negotiations with the employers. The employers' contention is that any increase in wages must be accompanied by an increase in the retention price of cement. In this connection, I would like to mention that on 28th April, 1972, Government has made a reference to the Tariff Commission for a comprehensive review of the cement industry, including the question of fair ex-works price payable to the producers. The question of wage-increase was discussed between the pasties and in this process they were assisted by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). No agreement could however be reached and a notice of a strike from 12th July 1972 was served by the Unions. I intervened at this stage and on my assurance that a meeting would be held with the representatives of employers and workers to discuss the issues involved, the strike was postponed.

At the meeting which I held with the representatives of the workers and employers on 11th July, 1972 in New Delhi, it was agreed to set up a Joint Wage Negotiating Committee consisting of the representatives of employers and workers, to consider the question of interim relief as well as the final wage structure for the Industry. The Wage Negotiating Committee met in Bombay on 27th July, 1972 but unfortunately, the negotiations did not succeed because of the divergent stands taken by the employers and workers. The various workers' organisations represented on the Negotiating Committee thereupon decided to go ahead with the general strike in the industry with effect from 17th August, 1972. I, therefore, requested the President, Cement Manufacturer's Association and the President, Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation to meet me on the 16th August 1972 so that some way may be found out to settle the dispute. After a day-long discussion and in consultation with the Minister of Industrial Development, I proposed that an interim relief of Rs. 20/- might be paid to the workers from 1st July, 1972 and that a five-year wage settlement may be signed on the basis of a total wage of Rs. 230/- per month payable from the 1st February, 1973. I also proposed that matters like annual increments, rate of neutralisation from 1st February, 1973 etc.

could be discussed and settled later. Despite this the strike in the cement industry commenced on 17th August, 1972. I have, however, not given up my efforts to find a solution and have called the representatives of both employers and workers to meet me again on the 21st August, that is, today. I hope that a mutually acceptable solution will be found and that the strike will be called off soon.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : After the statement of the hon. Minister, that he has called the union leaders today on the 21st of August, 1972, for talks. I must consider myself to be really very fortunate that what we discuss today will certainly impress him to the extent that he will agree to the demands of the workers.

Sir, out of 54 cement industries in our country, workers in 52 industries are on strike. It is one of the basic industries in the country like steel.

The production of cement every day in the country is 40,000 tonnes. The earning is Rs. one crore per day.

With this strike of 5 days, you can well imagine, we have lost Rs. 5 crores.

Sir, it is a very serious situation. I call the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that not one union alone has called a strike. But there are as many as 7 large unions which are involved in this strike. All these 7 unions have given the call for a strike. Even the CITU which is an organ of the CPM is one of the co-sponsors of the strike. Thus, we cannot certainly say that workers have gone on strike without considering the pros and cons.

When all the unions are involved in this manner, the Minister is expected to probe into the matter and see as to why the workers went into the strike, particularly, at this juncture when the country is passing through a transition.

We find from the newspapers that there is strike in one industry or the other every day.

Already in Bombay there is the civic workers' strike. There is already a rumbling in the Food Corporation of India. The strike in Khetri mines lasted more than a month. Throughout the country agitations are taking place on the bonus issue. Mr. Khadilkar has given an assurance that the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent should be paid to all the workers. If this is not agreed to by the employers there will be country wide agitation in the entire sub-continent.

Sir, the industrialists in the cement industry have earned a lot, depriving the workers of their legitimate dues. The minimum wage in the steel industry is Rs. 240. The Cement workers have demanded that their wages should be brought on par with the steel workers. There is nothing wrong in it. The steel prices were twice revised giving the industry a price rise of over Rs 100 per tonne. Out of this Rs. 30 was meant for wage increase only. Now, here, in the case of Cement industry, the Government is prepared to give to the Cement industry only Rs. 2 per tonne against the price increase of Rs. 4 per tonne, needed for paying the increased wage. If Rs. 240 was considered for the steel workers, I do not understand why in the cement industry the workers should not get the minimum of Rs. 230.

The cement Workers had deferred the strike by one month on the reqeust of the hon. Minister. When they could defer the strike by one month on the request of the hon. Minister, what stood in the way of the hon. Minister in persuading them to defer it by another one month so that he could discuss and settle the matter ? The hon. Minister is very optimistic. He says in the last paragraph of his statement that :

> "I have, however, not given up my efforts to find a solution and have called representatives of both the employers and workers to meet me again on the 21st. I hope that a mutually acceptable solution will be found out."

If he is so much optimistic, we offer our thanks to him. But why has he not been able to impress on the workers so that the country could have been saved of at least Rs. 5 crores till this moment ?

The position is very critical now, because the workers are demanding an

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

interim relief. Whether the interim relief should be Rs. 70 or it should be Rs 20 is a question which can be considered bilaterally. But the question definitely is very important. My question to the hon. Minister is this. May I know whether he will be in touch immediately with the union leaders to settle the dispute to the satisfaction of both the parties, and whether he will see to it that there is no victimisation of the workers and that the workers will get their wages during the strike period, which is very important.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have already stated in the concluding part of my statement, I had invited the representatives of the employers and the workers, and I have met them since nine o' clock in the morning, and the differences are considerably narrowed down. I hope that we shall be able to reach a settlement by this evening. But important considerations are involved in this strike. For, if every industry were to ask for a linkage with steel, it will be a sort of wage inflation, which is not justified in the present context of the situation. Coment industry is a village-based industry. That aspect also must be kept in mind. Keeping these things in mind, we are considering the interim and the final relief, and how to link it up with the index so that some sort of . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It is a village-based industry ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Almost all the cement factories are in the villages. This makes a lot of difference.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : So are the steel factories in the villages.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I must say that these three points are there, namely what should be the interim relief, how it should be linked up and to which index and what should be the rate of neutralisation. I hope that the difficulties will be overcome.

But one thing I am insisting, so far as the interim relief is concerned, is that the industry should find the interim relief from their own resources instead of taxing the consumer.

THRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : At the very outset, I should congratulate the 75,000 cement workers who have gone on strike against the arrogant attitude of the millowners who have earned fabulous profits during the last fifteen or twenty years. It is really very hearening that the hon. Labour Minister has taken pains to meet the union representatives in order to arrive at a negotiated settlement. But this is not the first time that this kind of thing has happened. Those who are Comtrolling the cement industry are a Powerful bloc, and they have always linked up the price of cement with the increase in wages. This time also, before they agree to pay the interim relief, whether it be Rs. 20 according to the hon. Minister or a higer interim relief as demanded by all the unions, they are trying to persuade or rather pressurise the Government to increase the price of cement. The hon. Minister has said that the linking of interim relief or any wage increase with steel will result in more inflation. Wage increase is not the whole cause of inflation. As the House and the country knows, Government are also responsible for this inflation because of their deficit financing.

That has been agreed here. So the workers should not be held responsible for the inflation in the country because they are asking for more wages. Every workr in every industry is asking for a wage increase because this Government has miserably failed to hold the price line and reduce the prices to a reasonable level. Even after all the assurances given in this House 15 or 20 days ago, you will agree with me that the prices have not decreased in any commodity. The prices of all essential commodities have gone up and the Government remains a silent spectator of its own sorrow and shame.

When recently the textile workers in Kanpur refused a one rupee increase, the employers ultimately agreed to give an interim relief of Rs. 30 at the instance of the Chief Minister and because a strike took place on the 17th of last month in which 40,000 employees took part. In this case, a paltry sum of Rs. 20 is being given to them. It is said here that this is a five-year agreement and this Rs. 20 will be linked up to Rs. 230 per month. In these

five years, the cement manufacturers will have earned crores of rupees but the worker's wage will remain at Rs. 230 for five years.

I would like to know what is the demand of the workers now and what have they demanded in today's meeting. Is it a fact that they do not agree to Rs 20 and are not prepared to sign an agreement for five years unless this is linked up with steel wages, not arising out of the Wage Board recommendations but arising out of the tripartite arrangement which my hon. friend, the Minister of Steel, arrived at by discussions across the table ?

In case the employers do not agree to the proposals given by the hon Minister, what further steps will be taken against them ? The DIR and MISA and other obnoxious and pernicious pieces of legislation are being used against employees, but what will be done to the employers if they employers if they do not agree ? If it is left to the employees and employers, the employees will be able to fight it out and extract Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 as interim relief, if police are not sent in aid of the employees.

My question is whether the price increase already agreed to will be in the interest of the consumer. It will be wrong to agree to this increase in price What is Government's proposal after hearing the employees' representatives at the meeting at 9 A M today ? Will Government assure us that the five-year agreement will not be forced upon them but it should be for not more than two years because prices are going up every day due to Government's miserable failure to hold the price line ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have made it clear in my statement, the question of the ex-factory price is before the Tariff Commission. So there is no increase in the ex-factory price and it does not figure in these negotiations.

So far as the five year period is concerned, when wage is linked with the index, I think it is a reasonable proposition to keep peace in industry so that automatically when prices rise neutralisation takes place. So nobody should object to that.

So far as their demands are concernd, this is a matter which the Ministry of Industrial Development will have to consider because we cannot on our own take any decision. Whatever offer is made is made after full consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development Here also I am trying my best to narrow down the differences and see that some settlement is reached.

I would like to inform the House that one good thing has taken place. When we formed the National Council of Trade Unions, they had come to some agreement that even if there is a strike, essential services and critical sectors will be kept out of it. I am glad to say that the INTUC and AITUC have informed their constituents in the factories to keep essential services running, and do not allow certain critical parts of the factories entirely to be closed. That is a good development. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What was the demand made by the employees ? Seven representatives are here What was the demand placed by them today, and in the case the employers do not agree, what will the Government do ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is just anticipating failure. As I said earlier, the demand and offer have narrowed down and if I say just now anything, that will give rise to a further debate. (*Interruption*)

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee has repeated his question again : the question is, what was their demand.

SHRI Rt K. RHADILKAR : Their demand was, to be very plain, rather fantastic, because, they wanted linkage in every respect with steel. This is one thing. So far as the interim relief is concerned, from Rs. 30, they want Rs. 70 from the 1st of January, 1972. Therefore, I used that word 'fantastic'. Now, they have come round to a reasonable frame of mind. Therefore, I do not want to say anything at this juncture.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Don't you think that by this time the profits of the employers have also gone up? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Henry Austin absent. Shri Raja Kulkarni.

SRRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East) : The nation wide strike in the cement industry from the 17th August is most justified and a proper action has been taken by the workers as a last resort Now, in the statement that was just now read out and in the offer given by the Labour Minister in his statement, he has not stated the attitude of the employers My hon friends in this House have stated that this strike has been due to the negative and unhelpful attitude adopted by the cement employers in the country Therefore, if there is any loss of production in cement in the country, the responsibility is squarely on the shoulders of the cement employers and on the incapacity of the Government's machinery to settle the dispute immediately.

The workers have responded to the meetings that were called by the Labour Minister Even today, this morning also, they met the Minister. I am told he has again called them this evening They are prepared to meet What is the demand ? I am surprised at the Labour Minister's statement that the demands were fantastic The demands were never fantastic I was also surprised at the Labour Ministers' characterisation of the service conditions in the cement industry when compared to the steel industry He said that this being a village-based industry, there has to be a big gap between the service conditions and the emoluments in the cement industry and those in the steel industry.

I would like to inform the House that prior to the wage increase in the steel industry, the minimum wage and the total emoluments in the cement industry were higher than those in the steel industry. If the Government is now going to tell the cement workers that "you were getting more than the steel workers and you should now get much less," what will happen ? What have the cement workers demanded ? The cement workers have demanded parity In fact, the cement workers are getting Rs. 60 to 70 less than what the steel workers are getting. The minimum wage in the steel industry was Rs. 240 at the index of 183. At this moment, the minimum wage in the steel industry is about Rs. 259 or Rs. 260. What is the minimum wage today in the cement industry ? It is Rs. 189. There is a big gap. What they are asking is, 'formerly, we were getting more than those in the steel industry, and at least bring us on parity with them" What is the demand ? Now they wanted an interim relief Even in the interim this gap was to be filled. They were prepared Are the employers agreeable to Rs 20 ? He has not said anything He is urging on the trade union leaders to accept Rs 20 They cannot accept Rs. 20. They had come round, as he has said, with at least an interim relief of Rs 30 The whole gap has to be filled at least because in the steel industry when joint settlement took place the interim relief was Rs 33 Cement workers are prepared to settle on an interm relief of Rs 30 instead of Rs. 33 which was given there In the final settlement the steel workers got Rs 67 increase They want between Rs 60 and 67 as the final thing I think that the demand is most reasonable The rate of dearness allowance, neutralisation rate also it is on parity they are working with the steel workers The offer which has been made is less. The Labour Minister should revise his proposals and bring round the employers which will be in the interest of the nation instead of putting any blame on the trade union leaders.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR There is no question of putting any blame or apportioning it. The contention of the hon Member is right in this sense that if the cement manufactures had taken up the workers' demand seriously they could have settled it very early because they placed the demand in last March and they revived it again. Naturally they expected that whatever the increase it must be borne by the consumer and Government should come to their help by increasing the prices and give them a price-rise. Therefore they were all the time postponing the final conclusion.

We are clinching the issue. As I have said earlier, whatever the Government or the tariff board decides, I have nothing to do But my efforts will be that this burden as far as possible should not be passed on to the consumer and if it is to be passed on, it must be the minimum. Therefore I would assure the House and the hon. Member that I shall see that a just settlement is worked out, which will give some sort of satisfation to the workers.

12.34 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHAHDARA INCIDENTS AND ALLEGED POLICE ATRROCITEES

MR. SPEAKER : I shall take up the adjournment motions. I have to inform the House that I have received notice of seven adjournment motions regarding Shadara incidents, and I shall read them in the order of time in which they were received : from Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri K Manoharan, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Jaganatharao Joshi, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Pa'an) : I have also given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : It must have been given late. We can add your name also if it is there. Understand that it came much later than the time prescribed. Anyway you can also speak later on. The first is from Shri S. M. Banerjee and it says :

> "Unprecedented police atrocities resulting in the killing of a Home Guard staff officer, police firing and lathi charge seriously injuring more than 300 persons at Shahdara and Government's failure to check the same."

I have given my consent to the moving of the adjournment motion. Shri S. M. Banerjee may now ask for leave of the house.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg leave of the House to move the adjournment motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, we object to this motion. I regret to report the occurrence of these unfortunate incidents following the alleged murder of one Shri Onkar Singh in the area of Shahdara police station on the 18th instant. A serious law and order situation arose on the 19th morning and continued intermittently on the 20th. The situation in Shahdara is returning to normal. Government have decided to institute a judical inquiry into all the incidents other than the alleged murder itself. The House will appreciate that such an inquiry should not concern itself with the inveytigations already in progress in accordance with the law in regard to the alleged murder. Government expect that the investigation should be completed most expeditiously.

MR. SPEAKER : Those who are in favour of leave being granted may oplease get up in their seats.

I am sorry there are 47 members only in favour.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : If the counting had taken place at 12 O'clock, more would have been there. For instance, Mr Samar Guha is not here now.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has come.

MR SPEAKER : Even then, it is only 48. I am sorry. Leave is not granted. Papers to be laid.

12-37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF COMMITTEE FOR CONTROLLING AND SUPERVISING EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Committee for Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules, 1965. [*Places in Library. See* No. LT-3443/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE (WESTERN REGION), BHOPAL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region), Bhopal, for the year 1970-71. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3444/72.]

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS ON FLOOD SITUATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : I beg to lay on the Table a Supplementary statement on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3445/72.]

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT ON MARKET BORROWINGS DURING 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on market borrowings during 1972-73· [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—3447/72.]

12-38½ hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 19th August, 1972, from the Magistrate, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. As a matter of fact, throughout yesterday,I kept on receiving one intimation or other from some source or other, from some police station somewhere, that Mrs. Nayar has been arrested. I do not know how many intimations I received yesterday.

> "Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested under Section 228, Indian Penal Code, and convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- and in default one week's simple imprisonment by Tehsildar Magistrate at Kaisarganj today. She did not pay fine and so she has been sent to Dirtrict Jail, Bahraich."

12.40 hrs.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI DARBARA SINGH(Hoshiarpur): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interest of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE-INTERIM REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Shri F. A. Ahmed to make a statemcnt on the Interim Reports by the National Commission on Agriculture. He may lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTR OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the submission of four Interim Reports by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Statement

As Members are aware the National Commission on Agriculture set up by the Government of India has been asked to make Interim recommendations on such items of the Terms of Reference given to

them as it may deem fit. The Commission submitted in November, 1971, three Interim Reports on the following subjects : —

1. Multiplication and Distribution of Quality Seeds pertaining to High-Yielding varities of Hybrids of Cereals.

2. Fertiliser Distribution.

3. Some Aspects of Agricultural Research, Extension and Training.

The Commission submitted a further set of three Interim Reports in January, 1972 *viz* :

1. Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

2. Milk Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Universities.

3. Establishment of Agro-meterological Divisions in Agricultural Universities.

Copies of these Reports have already been placed in the Library of Parliament,

The Commission has presented today to the Government of India the following four Reports :

1. Production Forestry—Man made Forests.

2. House Sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers.

3. Soil Survey and Soil Map of India.

4. Potato Seeds.

These Reports have been placed in the Library of Parliament. A Summary of the important recommendations made in these Interim Reports in placed on the Table of the Sabha.

I have directed my Department to examine recommendations quickly before Government takes further action in the matter.

Summary of re-commendations made in Interim Reports

The National Commission of Agriculture has submitted to Government of India four Interim Reports today dealing with :

1. Production Forestry-Man-made Forests ;

2. House sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers ;

3. Soil Survey and Soil Map of India ; and

4. Potato Seed.

Interim Report on Production Forestry—Man-made Forests

In its Interim Report on Production Forestry-Mad-made Forests, the Commission has noted that the present yield from Indias forests is dismally low and has advocated a rational development and utilisation of forestry resources in the country. It has strongly recommended a change-over from the present conservation-oriented forestry to a more dynamic programme of production forestry with a view to meeting the requirements of wood and wood-based industries. Considering the advantages of aggressive man-made forestry programme, the future production programme should concentrate on clear felling of valuable mixed forests, mixed quality forests and inaccessible hardwood forests and planting this area with suitable hardwood and fastgrowing species yielding higher return per unit area. The resulting produce from the clear felling areas is to be utilised in wood-based industries by locating additional units wherever necessary.

A programme of clearfeeling and planting of about one lakh hectares annually in the next 7 years of the current decade in the inaccessible hardwood forests and mixed forests of valuable and low quality as well as intensification in the coniferous forests has been recommended to meet the future requirements. In the next decade, the annual felling area will be enhanced to enable exports on a moderate scale. The programme of clearfelling and plantation will require an investment of Rs. 242 crores

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

during the years 1974-80 of which the investment during the Fifth Plan is estimated at Rs. 173 crores. During the next decade an investment of Rs. 306 crores has been recommended.

The Commission has pointed out that the production forestry and the industries programmes suggested in the Report are self-generating and will pay back adequately. Illustrative models showing the economics of the production forestry have been worked out as guidelines for the formulation of the programmes by the States.

While emphasising commercialisation of the production forestry, the Commission has emphasised the need for a proper linkage between forestry production and utilisation. To this end, it has recommended the establishment of wood based industries. In the current decade, an investment of Rs. 815 crores in industries has been suggested. Of this, the investment in paper and pulp industry will be Rs. 611 crores. In the next decade, an investment of Rs. 1,187 crores will be needed in the industries of which paper and pulp account for Rs. 979 crores. In view of the sluggish performance by the private sector in the matter of investment, the Commission has recommended that the States may have to invest between Rs. 160 to 340 crores in paper and pulp industries in the public sector during Fifth Plan after allowing for investments by the existing public sector enterprises.

The Commission has also strongly advocated that the programme be taken up from the beginning of 1974 for clearfelling, plantation and maintenance. In view of the magnitude of the investment involved in the entire programme and paucity of Plan resources, the future production forestey programme is recommended to be financed from institutional sources. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been suggested as the agency to directly finance the production forestry programme by changing its Statutes suitably. In case this is not possible, a Central Forest Credit Corporation has to be organised. The industries programme has to be financed from industrial lending agencies such as IFC, ICICI and IDB. In order to avail of the institutional financing, State Forest Corporations are to be set up in each State to handle the ptogramme. These Corporations will borrow money on the basis of equity capital of land and standing timber. For this, the State Government will transfer the areas under the programme to the Corporations and take only the average revenue of the last three years from these areas and leave the rest of the income from clearfelling to support the programme. These Corporations may either take up the supporting paper and pulp industries directly or form subsidiaries to handle the industries programme.

In order that the work can be taken up immediately, each State which takes up the programme should establish a Planning and Project Analysis and Estimation Cell which will be the forernnner of the Corporation. The Report has also recommended the strengthening of the Utilisation Cell in the Chief Conservator's Office and establishment of an Industrial Cell for the industries programme. A Planning Cell has also been suggested in the Union Ministry of Agriculture to help the States in formulating and implementing the production forestry programmes.

In dealing with the pricing policy, the Commission has emphasised that there has to be an incentive for the change-over from the low-cost low-yield forestry to commercial high-investment economic forestry. The price for the produce has to be so fixed as to pay for the cost of clearfelling and plantation and leave a profit. A rational pricing policy for bamboo and pulp wood has also been recommended.

The programme suggested is expected to provide annual employment of 50 million man-days (or 250,000 man-years) mainly in the rural sector of the hilly and backward regions where most of the unexploited forests are located. There will be additional employment in industries. The massive labour requirement will mean organising and training a labour force of considerable magnitude for which action has to be taken by the States.

Interim Report House sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers

In its Interim Report on House Sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers, the

Commission has advocated a production programme for them simultaneously with the measures for providing them with security of shelter. This will require a more comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of the landless than merely providing them with house sites. The Commission has recommended various subsidiary occupations for the landless labourers and artisans which will bring them into the main-stream of the productive process. Milk production, poultry keeping vegetable gardening are some activities which can be undertaken on limited amounts of land and which will at the same time give reasonable subsidiary income to the families. This approach will give better employment and add to production.

The permanent right to a small piece of land where the agricultural labourer can build a shelter and follow an enterprise will also have an immediate effect on his social status and give his greater stability in life. This will also enable him to avail of assistance under various programmes like MFAL. Keeping this in view, the Commission has recommended modifications in the scheme of the Ministry of Works and Housing for the provision of house sites. It has recommended that where land is available and space can be provided for the cattle-shed or poultry or piggary or village industry along with the site for a house, an area between 250 sq yards and 300 sq. yards may be provided. Where adequate land is available and water can be provided for vegetable growing, an area of 500 sq. yards has been recommended.

The house sites, the housing and the subsidiary occupation programmes have to be planned and coordinated affectively for concerted development The entire programme for providing house sites should be time bound and completed in a phased and planned manner. The Commission has recommended that in the next 10 years a programme for 3 million landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes families and another 2 million landless agricultural labour families belonging to other sections should be taken up for implementation Annually, 3 lakh landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe families and 2 lakh landless families of other categories will thus be covered. For this, investment has been estimated at about Rs. 22.5 crores for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families and Rs. 15 crores for other sections of the landless annually to meet the cost of acquisition of land development of house sites.

The Commission has also stressed the desirability of having a separate Rural Housing Board in each State to supervise the implementation of the programme. It has advocated suitable assistance for the construction of house by the landless agricultural labour on the sites allotted to them.

Interim Report on soil survey and soil map of India

In its Interim Report on Soil Survey and Soil Map of India, the Commission has recommended that expeditious measures should be taken to prepare the soil map of India in the scale of 1 81 million within a reasonably short period, say, 10 years, for which the requisite number of soil survey parties should be organised in accordance with the specific requirements of the States and the Centre. The Comn ission considers that all development programmes in agriculture should be dependent on a scientific knowledge of the basic soil resource. A study of the present status of the soil survey in the country has revealed that there are considerable gaps in the soil survey, soil map and correlation and classification of the differentiated soils There is a great necessity for preparation of scientific inventory of the soil resources of the country to form a basis for crop planning, intensive agriculture and a number of non-farm activities.

The Commission has felt that for accelerating the soil survey work, aerial photographs should be made available at least for the non-sensitive areas. It has also been recommended that for the purpose of carrying out soil survey, mapping, correlation, classification and interpretation on a standard pattern, necessary training facilities already available with the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation should be strengthened.

For the purpose of unification of soil survey work throughout the country, a close liaison between the Central and the State

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Soil Survey Organisation is imperative. For this the Commission has recommended that Coordination Committees should be activised or set up at the State and national levels. State Coordination Committees should utilise the existing date on soil survey for land use and crop planning after due interpretation.

Intrim Report on Potate Seed

In its Interim Report on Potato Seed, the Commission has given its recommendations fixing the responsibilities for the multiplication of potato seed at various stages. The overall all-India yield of potato is only 83 quintals per hectare at present but there are possibilities of doubling the same. One single factor that will contribute materially to bring about this change is the use of high quality seed. The National Commission on Agriculture has, therefore, given priority to the question as to how best the area under potato can be saturated with good seed material.

The Commission has suggested streamlining of arrangements for multiplication, storage and distribution. The Central Potato Research Institute should be responsible for the production of breeder's seed and the National Seeds Corporation and other well developed agencies for the production, storage and distribution of seed material at foundation stage I. The responsibility of organising production at foundation stage II has been sought to be placed on the Department of Agriculture/ Horticulture in the State. The same Agency will also be responsible for organisation and coordination of seed multiplication, storage and distribution at the certified stage in each State. The existing lacunae in storage and transport are also sought to be removed through suitable measures. It has also been recommended that potato should be brought under the Seed Law and seed distribution should be organised in every State to ensure the supply of quality seed.

In order to prevent the introduction of new diseases and pests through continued import of seed material, the Commission has suggested complete banning of imports of foreign seed potato except for the material needed for new introductions where the imports should be made under conditions of rigid quarantine procedures. It has also suggested that a rigorous ban on a uniform basis should be imposed on the movement of seed potato within the country from all such areas which have recognisedly developed diseases and pests and whose spread can pose a threat to the crop in other parts of the country.

The Commission has also recommended the creation of Potato Seed Development Councils in the States and at the Centre in order to review and make recommendations on matters pertaining to production, distribution, transport, storage, marketing, quality control, publicity and incentive aspects of the potato seed development programmes.

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12 43 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTEEN REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Fifteent Reporth of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th August, 1972."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I submit. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have mentioned the other day that points about the business of the House should be raised only when the Minister makes the statement about Government business for following week. When the report of the BAC is brought *forward for* adoption *no* such *points* should be raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This point came to my notice afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER : He may raise it later. Now the question is :

> "That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th August, 1972."

The motion was adopted

12.44 hrs.

ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto."

The motion was adopted

PROF. S. NURAL HASAN : I introduce the Bill.

12.45 hrs.

RULERS OF INDIAN STATES (ABOLITION OF PRIVILEGES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend certain enactments consequent on derecognition of Rulers of Indian States and abolition of privy purses, so as to abolish the privileges of Rulers and to make certain transitional provisions to enable the said Rulers to adjust progressively to the changed circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER ; The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend certain enactments consequent on derecognition of Rulers of Indian States and abolition of privy purses, so as to abolish the privileges of Rulers and to make certain transitional provisions to enable the said Rulers to adjust progressively to the changed circumstances."

The motion was adopted

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I introduce the Bill.

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12. 46 hrs.

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) BILL — *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the Dentists (Amendment) Bill. Dr. Laximinarain Pandeya was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 21.8.72.

† Introduced with the recommeddation of the President.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसमें ऐसे लोगों को जिनके पास कोई आजीविका का साधन नहीं है, अथवा ऐसे लोग जो श्री लंका और बंगला देश से प्रत्यावर्तित हैं, उन्हें कुछ चिकित्सा सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके और वे अपनी रोजी कमा सकें। इस दृष्टि से इसे यहां लाया गया है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ बहुत सारे ऐसे परिवर्तन मूल विधान में किए हैं जिनके द्वारा सरकार अपने हाथ में जो दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् हैं उसके अधिकार को ले लेना चाहती है। सरकार द्वारा कहा भी गया है कि दंत चिकित्सा परिषद के अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेकर वह देश में एक समान-रूपता लाना चाहती है। लेकिन जहां तक इस प्रकार की अन्य परिषदों का संबंध है, मेडिकल कौंसिल अपने लिए स्वतन्त्र है, सरकार ने उसको अपने हाथ में नहीं ले रखा है और ऐसे भी दंत चिकित्सा परिषद पर सरकार का अपना नियत्रण है ही। जहां तक विजिटर का का सवाल है आज तक उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी और 1948 से लेकर आज तक बिना विजिटर के भी काम चल रहा था। इंसपेक्टर भी जा कर देखा करते थे और सब काम ठीक चल रहा था। लेकिन जो नई व्यवस्था की गई है उसकी मैं कोई बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं करता। इसी प्रकार से एक नया प्रावधान लाने की चेष्टा की गई है। उसके द्वारा सरकार उन डाक्टरों का रिन्युअल भी करना चाहती है जो चिकित्सा कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि एक बार किसी का रजिस्ट्रेशन होने के बाद में उसके रिन्युअल की स्थिति पैदा हो और रिन्युअल के के लिए कोई निर्धारित शुल्क भी देना पड़े। इस प्रकार से कुछ ऐसे संशोधन लाए गए हैं जो वर्तमान विधान के बहुत ज्यादा विपरीत पड़ते हैं और इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रस्तावित किया है इसे प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाए क्योंकि प्रवर समिति ठीक से इसके ऊपर विचार कर सकती है और विचार कर के बता सकती है कि आखिर दंत चिकित्सकों के लिए कौन सी ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे वह ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें। मंत्री महोदय भली भांति जानते है कि आज भी ऐसे सैकड़ों लोग हो सकते हैं जिनके पास कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है, जो किसी भी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था द्वारा शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं हैं, जो कोई योग्यता नहीं रखते, लेकिन वह भी दंत चिकित्सक अपने आप को कह कर बाजारों में और सड़को पर बैठकर काम करते हैं। वे सरकार की नजर में है लेकिन उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया और न कोई कार्यवाही की और न ही ऐसे अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों को रोकने में सरकार इस प्रस्तुत विधान के द्वारा समर्थ हो सकी है। प्रस्तुत विधान के द्वारा मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इनकी संख्या और बढ़ाने जा रही है क्योंकि सरकार ने कहा है कि सरकार उनका भी रजिस्ट्रेशन करेगी जिनके पास चाहे योग्यता हो या न हो, क्वालीफिकेशन हो या न हो। किस आधार पर करेगी यह सरकार ने बताया नहीं। लेकिन यदि किसी को रोजी देने का आधार हो और उस आधार पर करेगी तो उस में बहुत बड़ी संख्या ऐसे लोगो की आ जायेगी जैसा कि होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति में रजिस्ट्रेशन के समय हुआ कि उन लोगों के रजिस्ट्रेशन हुए हैं जो किसी प्रकार से किसी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था से कोई योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं थे। उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन केवल अनुभव की योग्यता के आधार पर या केवल किसी के प्रमाणीकरण के आधार पर हुआ था। उसके कारण बहुत बड़ी संख्या ऐसे लोगो की खड़ी हो गई जिनके पास कोई योग्यता नहीं थी, जो अपने आप को किसी न किसी प्रणाली का चिकित्सक कहलाते है और वह एक प्रकार से हमारे देश के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। दंत चिकित्सा पद्धति में इस विधेयक के

द्वारा ऐसी जो स्थिति खड़ी की जा रही है, वह मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक नहीं है। सरकार को इस पर ठीक तरह से विचार करना चाहिए और दंत चिकित्सा परिषद के गठन के बारे में मैंने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं। उनको अलग से मैं कुछ प्रस्तावित करूंगा। किन्तु सरकार ने परिषद के गठन के बारे में भी जो स्थिति अपनाई वह ठीक नहीं है। दन्त चिकित्सा के कालेज भी जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों में हैं उनकी स्थिति कुछ प्रदेशों में ठीक नहीं है और कुछ प्रदेशों में वह हैं भी नहीं, वह समान रूप से ठीक से काम कर सकें, उनकी चिकित्सा प्रणाली में समानता आय, उनके कार्य करने की पद्धति में समानता आये और वे भी ऐसा अनुभव कर सकें कि इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली के द्वारा वे जीवन-यापन में समर्थ हो सकेंगे, साथ ही साथ इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली द्वारा आजीविका उपलब्ध कराने में अपने को समर्थ पा सकेंगे। तथा दंत चिकित्सा का विकास हो और उससे जन साधारण को लाभ पहुचे।

इस शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक के अन्दर जो प्रस्तावित बातें है, उनको देखते हुए, यद्यपि कुछ दृष्टि से यह स्वागत योग्य कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन इस के अन्दर जो कठिनाइया मैंने बतलाई हैं और जो त्रुटियां हैं उनको देखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somasundaram. He is not here. Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise to support this Bill with one or two requests.

According to this particular Bill, the definition of 'dental qualification' means any qualification included in the Schedule. The hon. Minister who has piloted this Bill comes from Calcutta where many Chinese—longer Chinese but they are Indians; they have settled here—have engaged themselves in this particular profession. Not only in Calcutta but in many other places also, whenever we go to the dentist, we find that the treatment is very costly, Naturally many people go to the Chinese some of whom are equally good, if not better. I want to know how they will be certified. I want to know their position.

My second point is that the scheme of dental treatment, free of cost, should be introduced under the CGHS for the benefit of Central Government employees. At present the cost of dental treatment in their cases is not borne by the Government. I would request the hon. Minister who is young and has his own teeth to realise the position of those Central Government employees who are 50 years and above—who have to undergo dental treatment and are required to pay through their nose. I would request the hon. Minister to consider introducing free dental treatment under the CGHS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): As I have pointed out at the time of introduction of this Bill, it is a very simple and small piece of legislation. The hon. members who have spoken on the Bill have generally approved the tenor and the necessity of the Bill. Only one or two doubts have been expressed and I will confine myself only to those two or three points.

It is true that the number of dentists in the country is not equal to what is necessary for catering proper dental services to the people as a whole. But then there is another problem, slightly disturbing problem, *i.e.*; unemployment amongst the dentists, This Ministry has looked into the problem and a plan was forwarded to the Planning Commission in respect of this matter. It is still under consideration. The main difficulty in solving this problem, as yon all know is financial. Within the constraints, the Ministry is trying to do its best to solve the problem.

[Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

The second point that has been raised is that Government is taking over the powers of the Dental Council of India. That is, perhaps, not correct. A close reading of the Bill will show that Government is not taking over the powers of the Dental Council of India but is only taking over the responsibility of recognition of dental qualification, and that is to bring about a sort of uniformity in respect of dental qualifications. The Dental Council of India is being empowered by this Bill to bring about a sort of uniformity among the dentists in their professional etiquette and ethics.

We have already said that the main purpose of the Bill, rather one of the main purposes of the Bill, is to see that some repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and Bangla Desh who have come over to this country but who do not satisfy the existing qualifications are taken care of and for them a special provision is being made. We have two categories of qualifications—those who have the qualifications obtained from foreign countries and those who have acquired their qualifications in our own country. But these unfortunate repatriates have not got any of these qualifications, but they have long experience to their credit. So, on a careful consideration, it has been found that if they are allowed to practise here, it will not pose, as it has been unjustifiably indicated by some hon. Members, a sort of health or dental hazard to the possible patients. When we try to economically rehabilitate these people, we certainly have the interests of the possible patients also in view, So, it is not a problem. It will not create any difficulty.

Because of these considerations, I do not think there is any necessity to refer this Bill to a Joint Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is.

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948. be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely :—

(1) Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar.

(2) Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda.

(3) Shri M. C. Daga.

(4) Shri K. M. "Madhukar".

(5) Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan.

(6) Shri Ramkanwar.

(7) Shri R. R. Sharma ; and

(8) Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (8)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. I will put them to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Amendment of Section 3)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10,—
for "four" *substitute* "six" (4)

Page 2, line 11,—
omit "by" (5)

Page 2, line 12,—
after "(a)" *insert*—
"four members by" (6)

Page 2, line 17,—
after "(b)" *insert*—
"two members by" (7)

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendments 4 to 7 of Dr. Laxminarayan

Pandeya to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now. the question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

13 hrs.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.01 hrs.

WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the protection of wild animals and birds and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to safeguard one of the grandest heritages of our country. Wild-life also forms an integral part of our cultural inheritance. It is mentioned in the earliest scriptures and manifests itself in the art forms of India throughout the centuries, from the Indus Valley Civilization to Barhut and Sanchi, Mahabalipuram and Amravati, Mughal and Rajput paintings. Emperor Asokha's edicts speak of sanctuary given to animate creatures.

From the heights of the Himalayas and the Swamps of the Sunderbans to the deserts of Kutch and the highlands of Kerala, variations in climate and in topography have nurtured a multitude of animal forms, many of which are found nowhere else in the world.

The rapid decimation of our once-teeming wild-life has been a matter of grave concern to the world at large and to India in particular.

Grand animals like the tiger and the Kashmir stag are treasures; these natural assets once destroyed can never be re-created.

As early as in 1952, the National Forest Policy of India emphasised the need for affording protection to the wild-life and particularly to the rarer species. It recomeneded the setting up of sanctuaries and national parks and the enactment of special laws. The Indian Board for Wild Life constituted by the Government of India in the same year, has also opined that adequate legislation should be enacted by the Central Government and the States, and that there should be a uniform set of rules and regulations in contiguous States for the effective protection of wild-life.

Sir, the Expert Committee appointed by the Indian Board for Wild-life has also stressed the same aspects and has emphasised the need for protection of the various threatened species.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the protection of animals and birds features in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution. As such, powers in this regard vest with the State Governments alone.

During the formative and tumultous years which followed our independence, State Governments have naturally been preoccupied with the problems of providing the basic needs for the masses. Large number of crop protection weapons were given in the interest of agriculture, and wild-life could not be given the priority that it deserved. The stage, however, has now been reached when, if the States and the Central Govern-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

ments, in close harmony, do not take up the case of wild-life preservation, many a species of birds and animals would go the same way of extinction as have the Cheetah and the Pink-headed Duck. So, Sir, if this country is not to be denuded of its wild-life and if the future generations are to enjoy the aesthetic pleasures of seeing some of nature's noblest creatures in their wild environment, action needs to be taken here and *now*.

The Union Government have already taken action in regard to the banning or controlling the export of a number of species of animals and birds and the products derived from them. However, this alone is not sufficient to preserve wild-life unless this is supported by adequate controls on exploitation of wild life throughout the country. A decision was, therefore, taken by the Union Cabinet that the Central Government should enact a uniform legislation for the preservation of wild life. Being a state subject, however, such legislation could only be undertaken under the provisions of article 252 of the Constitution, whereby the legislatures of at least two States should pass resolutions empowering Parliament to pass necessary legislation on the subject. I am happy to say that the State Governments realising the importance and the urgency of the matter have been very prompt in adopting such resolutions in their respective State Assemblies. Eleven States have so far adopted resolutions and it is hoped that others will follow suit.

Wild life is a renewable natural resource. Apart from its aesthetic value, the economic and scientific aspects of wild life cannot be lost sight of. Its potential as a tourist attraction have not yet been exploited to the full, and as a source of protein and as an object of commerce it has a considerable role to play in the economy of the country. But like all resources, wild life has to be husband and scientifically managed if it is to yield sustained and progressive returns. In India, however, a very large number of species of animals have reached a stage of depiction and their exploitation cannot be considered for the present. There are certain other species whose exploitation for sport or trade can be permitted in a strictly restricted manner. Keeping in view these circumstances, animals and birds have been included in different Schedules and different punishments are prescribed for violations of rules in respect of these different categories. The status of wild life cannot be static. Therefore, if at a future date, it is felt that any particular animal or bird has become rarer than before, or conversely, has increased sufficiently in number whereby controlled exploitation of it could be permissible, they can be moved from one Schedule to another. If, however, it is felt that any particular animal has reached a critical stage of survival, the Central Government will be empowered to include any such animal in Schedule I and thereby give it copmlete protection throughout the country. State Government also would be empowered to add any animal to Schedule I in respect of their own area of jurisdiction. The violation pertaining to any such animal or bird will be treated as a very serious offence and deterrent punishment has been provided.

In short, this Bill greatly strengthens the scope and powers of the State Governments in regard to wild life preservation. The Central Government will appoint officers who will render them all possible assistance.

I am sure this House will welcome this Bill and the joint efforts being made by the Government of India and the various State Governments to save the wild life of India. I would like to conclude with the remark that the Prime Minister has made while addressing the National Committee on Environmental Planning, namely :—

> "Man's wild spirit has been creator and destroyer. Now, with the possibility of destruction so starkly real, we must concentrate on the arts of preservation."

With these words, I move this Bill for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to provide for the protection of wild animals and birds and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Is the hon. Minister intending to refer this Bill to a Select Committee ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : A Member from their own party has tabled a motion to that effect.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We are not accepting it.

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri Shivnath moving his motion ?

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : I am not moving it.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I hope that the down-trodden men and women of our country who are leading their lives on almost empty bellies and who for demanding food and work for their subsistence have been subjected to police atrocities or have been sought to be silenced by lathis, bullets and tear-gas during these 25 years of Congress rule will not envy the wild animals and birds which are going to be provided with safe and undisturbed life which is being denied to the overwhelming majority of human beings living in this country. Though the love and affections towards wild animals and birds and a sense of urgency on the part of the Congress rulers in protecting wild life are well expressed in the Bill.....

MR. SPEAKER : Is the hon. Member reading out his speech ? He is an old Member. Let him not read out his speech.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I shall be speaking extempore also. Similar love and affection towards the ill-fed, ill-clad masses and a sense of urgency to protect them from hunger and starvation and from exploitation by the monopolists and landlords, speculators and blackmarketeers, usurers and contractors are yet to be seen.

I can understand the Government being interested in protecting wild life, but in the Bill they have shown a different attitude. In this Bill, they provide that if an animal is killed by a person in his defence, even the meat derived from that should become government property. If two animals quarrel and one is killed in the fight, and if the dead is found in the jungle, why should the meat become the property of Government ? Is it in the interest of protecting wild life or are Government doing something more ? This is objectionable. If this clause is retained in the Bill, it will become oppressive for the people living in forest areas, because if an animal or bird is killed and if it is not deposited with Government, immediately the forest officers start exacting money or creating trouble for these poor people. That should not be.

Then the Bill says in one clause that the right of any person in or over the land comprised within the limit of a sanctuary shall not include the right of jhoom cultivation over land which has been traditionally used for the purpose of jhoom cultivation. The clause says that if any area is to be declared a sanctuary, then the properties in that particular area should be assessed and some sort of compensation should be given to these people. But you know in forest areas, particularly in our State, no title was given to the people over the land which has been utilised by them for jhum cultivation the tribal people give an annual lumpsum on the basis of the family, say, .5 or .01 per family and so on. Thus they are enjoying that particular area for jhoom cultivation. When you declare that particular area a sanctuary, the officer will be going there and making an assessment on the basis of the title to the land. Since these people possess no title, they will not be entitled to get any compensation. That means, at one stroke, you are depriving these people of the right of jhoom cultivation in that area which they have been traditionally enjoying; at the same time, you will not provide any compensation for them or any alternative profession either. This is a serious defect in the Bill. So these people should be given compensation irrespective of whether they have got title over the land or not because they have been enjoying this land traditionally and have been playing a lump sum annually which in our term is called gharchukti.

[*Shri Dasaratha Deb*]

Then there is another provision which says that in any sanctuary or forest area they shall be responsible to prevent other people from killing the wild animals and, birds. If they canot prevent other people, then they will be liable to punishment. There is one clause here at page 11; it is clause 27(2). There, you will see some responsibility is being given to the people who are residing in the sanctuary area. I think this obligatory clause should not be there. It is the duty of the officers of the staff who are working in those areas to prevent others from killing these wild animals and birds. You can take the assistance of the people. You can make them conscious of these things, and ask them to prevent such killings, but, at the same time, you cannot make it obligatory on them to prevent others from killing these animals If you keep this provision, then, if somewhere an animal is killed, the ordinary innocent villagers residing in that forest or sanctuary area will be subject to so much of oppression and all those officers who visit the tribal villages would say, "You did not report this thing is lying there."! And he would say, "I would go and institute a case against you." In that way, they will be trying to get money; bribery will take place. Therefore, this obligatory clause must not be there. You can make the people animal-conscious, but you cannot punish them for other's faults. Therefore, this clause 27 (2) must be omitted from the Bill.

Secondly, I want to suggest another thing. I had no time and I could not send amendments earlier. Only this morning I have sent these amendments If you allow me, I can read out.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is time, then it is all right but otherwise, it may be referred to in your speech.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Yes, Sir. In clause 30, at page 12 of the Bill, there should be a proviso at the end of the clause, giving protecton to the jhoom cultivators. I suggest that the following proviso may be added :

"Provided that nothing contained in clause 30 shall render such a person liable to any punishment if he sets fire for the purpose of jhooming for the neighbouring area and if such fire causes the burning of a sanctuary due to the spreading of the fire of the burning jhoom."

The clause says if anybody sets fire in the sanctuary, he will liable to punishment. But the sanctuary may be such that in the neighbouring forest the tribal people may be residing and they are practising jhoom cultivation there and without burning that jungle they cannot cultivate jhooming. In jhoom cultivation, the fire may spread out.

MR SPEAKER . The time is short. So, we should confine ourselves to the main features of the Bill.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Yes, Sir. I am only making certian important points. If these people are liable to be punished, then it is very dangerous. You may ask those people setting fire for jhoom cultiyation to make some report to the office concerned to that effect, but it may happen in the jungle and it may cause some fire. For that those people should not be punished. They are not setting fire in that particular area, but outside, in the area where they are taking up jhoom cultivation.

Another point I want to make is with regard to clause 55, at page 23. Here, the Bill says that if any person is considered to have committed a certain offence against the provisions of this Bill, he will be liable to be punished, punished by whom? Either by the Chief Warden or by the Chief Secretary. That is the provision That is the provision in this Bill and the judgment of these persons is final. The Courts cannot entertain any appeal from these persons who had been punished It is dangerous. You are taking away the rights of a citizen to go to the court. The chief warden or chief secretary could not be considered to be the best judge; they are part and parcel of the executive. If their judgment is to be made final and the citizen is to be deprived of his right to approach the court, it is dangerous and therefore this clause must be omitted.

In clause 55 you are providing for companies. A company is given licence to operate in a sanctuary area to collect skins or other articles from the animals. If they commit some offences against this Bill, the company will not be liable for punishment because they will say that it is not within the knowledge of the company and there is a provision that if any offence is committed without the knowledge of the company will not be liable for punishment. There is a repressive measure against the ordinary people who live in the forests but you are giving ample scope to big people, big companies to collect these articles from the wild animals, and also allowing them to escape from punishment on some pretext. In the case of ordinary people, if an animal is killed you do not allow them to take even the meat from the animal ; but big people can do anything under the cover of this clause. So, this section must go.

The punishment provided is a fine ranging from 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 or imprisonment. There is a provision in the Bill that people who possess articles mentioned therein should deposit them or return them to the Government immediately after the commencement of the Act. People might be possessing such articles for 10 years or 20 years or even 100 years. They should not be asked to deposit those old things. The provision should be that if any article is possessed after the commencement of this Act that should be deposited.

I shall finish in two minutes by referring to my amendments. On page 2, line 40, I want to insert six months for two years. On page 2, line 50, I want to insert Rs. 100 for Rs. 2,000. Rs. 2,000 is too much of a punishment. Again on page 2, line 6, I want to insert one year for six years. Six years' imprisonment is too much ; you should make it one year. Page 22, line 7, insert "100" for "500".

MR. SPEAKER : These amendments have not been circulated, but you can refer to them in your speech.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Then, in page 22, line 10, insert "six months" for "one year". Then, in page 22, line 11, insert "100" for "1000".

With these words, I conclude.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० कर्णसिंह अपनी बात तब हाउस को सुनाएं जब हाउस भरा हुआ हो ।

श्री आर. वी. बड़े (खरगोन) : इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है । इसके लिए समय फिक्स कर दिया गया है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : The House is superior to the Business Advisory Committee. It can extend the time.

MR. SPEAKER : But we have decided that the business as set out on the agenda will be finished on that day. If you are prepared to sit for a longer time, it is a different matter.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This is very peculiar. It is a very long Bill ; it is not being sent to a Select Committee. There is no circulation being accepted by Government. The House must have some authority somewhere.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनु) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को स्टेट्स की मांग पर केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां लाई है । वास्तव में इस प्रकार के बिल की आवश्यकता भी थी । हमारा देश वाइल्ड लाइफ के मामले में बहुत रिच था । इसमें डिटिरियोरेशन आया है । ऐसे जानवर बहुत कम पाए जाते हैं दुनिया में जो हमारे देश में थे । उनकी संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन घटती रही है । उनकी प्रोटैकशन के लिए इस

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

प्रकार का बिल होना जरूरी है। अगर हम उनका प्रोटैकशन कर पाएं तो राष्ट्र का यह सम्मान होगा, और हम राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को सुरक्षित रख सकें।

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं उसके लिए यह स्टेज तो नहीं है क्योंकि सिलैक्ट कमेटी को अगर इसको भेज दिया जाता तब वहां यह हो सकता था लेकिन अब तो मैं अपने विचार क्लाजिज पर संक्षेप में आपके सामने रख देता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप उन पर विचार कर लें।

पहली बात तो बोर्ड के कम्पोजिशन से सम्बन्ध रखती है। वह सही रूप मे नहीं रखा गया। जो पन्द्रह आदमी होंगे वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की मर्जी पर रखे जायेंगे। कुछ नहीं बताया गया है कि किस कैटेगरी के वे हों और किस प्रकार के वे आदमी होंगे। इसके लिए गाइड लाइंज होनी चाहियें ताकि बोर्ड का कम्पोजिशन ठीक हो सके।

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

हंटिंग के लिए लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था भी इसमें की गई है। वह काफी आबजैकशनेबल है। क्लाज 9 के अन्दर सब क्लाज 5 में आपने लिखा है :

"On receipt of an application under sub-section (3), the Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer may, after making such inquiry as he may think fit with regard to the fitness or otherwise of the applicant .....".

आपने कहा है कि लाइसेंस देने के पहले यह देखा जाएगा कि मारने वाली में कपेसेटी कितनी है, उसकी फिटनैस कितनी है। मैं कहूंगा कि लाइसेंस देना चाहिये जानवरों की संख्या आदि को देखकर। अगर किसी पर्टिकुलर स्टेज पर या पर्टिकुलर प्लेस मे यह देखा जाए कि उनकी संख्या कम हो गई है तो वह नहीं मिलना चाहिए और अगर संख्या कम नहीं है और उनमें से कुछ को मार भी दिया जाए तब भी संख्या कम नही होगी और वह जानवर चलता रहेगा, तब लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है। इस वास्ते फिटनैस की बात जो रखी गई है यह ठीक नहीं है।

यह बहुत आबजेक्शनेबल बात है। क्लाज 9(5) में एप्लिकेंट की फिटनैस की जो बात कही गई है, मंत्री महोदय को उसमें सुधार करने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए।

क्लाज 27(2) मे सैंक्चुअरी एरिया मे रहने वालो लोगों की कुछ ड्यूटीज निश्चित कर दी गई है। उसमे कहा गया है :

"Every person shall, so long as he resides in the sanctuary, be bound—

(a) to prevent the commission, in the sanctuary, of an offence against this Act ;

.....to help in discovering and arresting the offender.....to extinguish any fire."

किसी आफेंस के कमीशन को रोकने में मदद करने की बात तो हम मान सकते हैं, लेकिन इस क्लाज में उन लोगों को तीन चार कन्डीशन्ज से बाउंड कर दिया गया है कि अफेंस के कमीशन को रोकना, आफेंडर को ऐरेस्ट करने में मदद करना और किसी जानवर की डैथ रिपोर्ट करना हर एक आदमी की बाउंडन ड्यूटी होगी और ऐसा न करने पर सजा दी जा सकती है। इस प्रावधान से सेक्चुअरी एरिया में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए बड़ी हार्डशिप होगी। इस बिल की मंशा वाइल्ड लाइफ को प्रिजर्व करना है, लेकिन इस

प्रावधान के द्वारा ह्युमैन लाइफ को पनिश किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए।

क्लाज 27(1) में कहा गया है कि निम्नलिखित लोगों के अतिरिक्त कोई भी व्यक्ति सैंक्चुअरी में जा या रह नहीं सकेगा :

"No person other than,—

(a) a public servant on duty,

(b) a person who ordinarily resides within the limits of the sanctuary,

(c) a person who has any right over immovable property within the limits of the sanctuary,

(d) a person passing through the sanctuary along a public highway,"

जो लोग वहां रहते है, उनके रिलेशन्ज और फ्रेंडज उनको मिलने के लिए जायेंगे, विवाह शादी के लिए उनके पास जायेंगे। लेकिन इस क्लाज के द्वारा उनके आने-जाने को रिस्ट्रिक्ट कर दिया गया है। इससे उन लोगों को बहुत हार्डशिप होगी। मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सैंक्चुअरी एरिया में जो जमीन आयेगी, उसके राइट्स को करटेल करने की चेष्टा की गई है और करनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट नही किया गया है कि जिन लोगों की वहां पर काश्त की जमीन है, क्या वे वहा काश्त कर कर सकेंगे या नहीं। क्लाज 20 में कहा गया है कि सैंक्चुअरी एरिया में किसी जमीन के राइट को केवल सक्सेशन से प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। यह नहीं बताया गया है कि क्या वह राइट ट्रांसफर या सेल से प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा या नहीं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो लोग वहां पर परमनैन्टली रहते हैं और काश्त करते हैं, उनकी स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए कि क्या खेती कर सकेंगे या नहीं, वर्ना उनके लिए बड़ी हार्डशिप होगी।

क्लाज 2(11) में "डीलर" की यह डेफिनीशन रखी गई है :

"'dealer' means any person who carries on the business of buying and selling any captive animal, animal article, trophy, uncured trophy or meat,"

इसके अनुसार केवल बाइंग और सेलिंग करने वाले को डीलर की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। लेकिन जो लोग जानवर को मार कर उसकी खाल बेचते है, चोरी से या किसी और तरह खाल को बेचते या स्वायर करते हैं, उनको इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि वे लोग भी इस कानून की पकड़ में आ सकें, क्योंकि बहुत से लोग चीते, शेर या दूसरे जानवरों को मारकर उनकी खाल को बेच देते हैं।

इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि हर व्यक्ति को लाइसेंस पीरियड के पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर यह रिपोर्ट करनी चाहिए कि उसने कौन से जानवर मारे है। मैं समझता हूं कि पन्द्रह दिन मे बहुत मैनिपुलेशन्ज हो सकते हैं। इसलिए यह प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए कि लाइसेंस पीरियड के खत्म होने के बाद इम्मीडिएट्ली रिपोर्ट की जानी चाहिए।

वाइल्ड लाइफ को जो डेंजर अनएथाराइज्ड लोगों से है, उसकी रोक-थाम की जानी चाहिए और इस बारे में किए गए जुर्मों के लिए सख्त से सख्त पनिशमेंट रखी जाये। किसी जानवर को नियम के विरुद्ध मारने को नान-काग्निजेबल आफेंस रखा गया है। जब वार्डन या कनजरवेटर किसी जुर्म के बारे में पुलिस को रिपोर्ट करेगा, तभी पुलिस काग्निजेन्स लेगी। यह नहीं होना चाहिये इसको उसकी काग्निजेबल आफेंस बनाया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए सख्त सजा रखनी चाहिए।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

एक्सपर्ट्स का कहना है कि हमारे देश में फारेस्ट्स के टोटल एरिया का केवल 3 से 4 परसेंट एरिया और टोटल लैंड का सिर्फ 0.6 परसेंट एरिया वाइल्ड लाइफ के लिए रिजर्व रखा गया है। एक्सपर्ट्स का कहना है कि वाइल्ड लाइफ के लिए सेंक्चुअरी या नैशनल पार्क आदि के रूप में होटल-लैंड का 3 से 4 परसेंट एरिया रिजर्व रखा जाना चाहिए। हालांकि यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकारों को डायरेक्शन दे कर और उन के को-आपरेशन से इस एरिया को बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that even when Government tries to do a good thing—and this Bill, by and large, is not bad—it does it gracelessly, ineffectively and provocatively and, that is why, unfortunately, I am unhappy that Government proceeds with this legislation in the manner that we have witnessed today.

Even the Minister, when he made a speech, hardly made an effort to explain the provisions of the Bill which runs to nearly 40 pages. He gave us no information worthwhile in regard to the present day conditions of wild life in our country. He made a reference to Ashoka's edicts. I do not know whether he made a reference also to Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, *Abhayaranya* and that sort of thing. But he did not take the House into confidence in regard to what is exactly happening to our wild life and what is being sought to be done by this piece of legislation. He took it for granted that this Bill would be passed by the House. Even the Speaker said that there is very little time to discuss it.

This Bill does not go to a Select Committee. I do not see why a measure which obviously, affects the living conditions of hundreds of thousands of our people who are in the lowest rung of the economic ladder is not discussed in a Select Committee. We are as good as a House converting itself into a Committee at the moment because very few Members are present. It could have gone to a Select Committee in some other room where these clauses could have been gone into a great deal more carefully and the House, through its representatives, would have been in possession of facts in regard to what is the position of wild life.

The Minister of Tourism is there. Sometimes, panicky statements appear in the press in regard to our wild life having nearly vanished. But we are not taken into confidence officially even wden a Bill of this sort is placed before us. I feel, by and large, the bias of this Bill is correct. The Government is going to take charge at least by regulatory measures in regard to the damage that is being done to wild life in our country. To that extent, it is a good thing. But Government could very well have proceeded in a very different manner in order to take the House into confidence about what ought to be done.

My hon. friend, Mr. Deb supported the Bill substantially. He rasied a very important point in regard to the position of tribals. What is our conception of wild life ? I should think that wild life includes not only the denizens of forest who belong to the animal species or the bird species but but also the human species. Wild life protection must mean, at the same time, protection of the tribal population who live inside those forest regions and contiguous areas. Wild life protection should also mean, in my estimation, protection of Ranthambore.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about denizens of the city ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Actually the wild animals, if they could speak up, would speak of denizens of city in a manner which would not be relished by many of us. Let us take the words as they are conventionally used. Wild life protection, surely, should imply protection of the tribal population, surely should imply protection of such historic relics as Ranthambore fort which is very near Sawai Madhopur sanctuary. They are doing nothing of that sort but on the contrary, the human denizens of the

forest are being treated in a very shabby manner. Of course, we are interested, as far as this legislation is concerned, in the protection of what is conventionally called wild life, and from that angle I would like to know, particularly, some details about what exactly is happening.

We talk so much about the necessity of protecting wild life. But actually what is the position ? In regard to lions which have been described as our national animal, if between 1880 and 1900 there was only a dozen lions in Gir, and there are 300 now, why can we not make sure that our lion population increases to an optimum point ? I would like to know if the Minister can tell us what happened to the lions which were let loose in the Uttar Pradesh forest near Chandra Prabha river. I think, in Utter Pradesh, there were seven lions in 1964. The number was expected to rise to eleven. They may have vanished; for all I hear from the paper reports, they have vanished. But Government should tell us what exactly has happened. Even in regard to Gir-at one time there were very few but now we have got at least 300 or so—we should know a good deal more.

I find also, before he died Jim Corbett made a complaint that the National Park or whatever it is named after him, was allotted originally 180 sq. miles but 55 sq. miles were taken out of the allocation; and Jim felt it very badly. I would like to know if the Minister happens to know anything about it, if the original allocation of land to this Corbett National Park was 180 sq. miles and if 55 sq. miles were taken out of that and if something is now going to be done in regard to it.

I would like to know, for instance, also about white tigers of Rewa. I have seen in this book, which is generally accepted as authoritative—E.P. Gee's. The Wild Life of India a description of Rewa; there is a palace-cum-fort called Govindgarh in Rewa where white tigers were kept and it is a very marvellous place. I would like to know, now that the princes are de-recognised and denuded of their ill-gotten privileges—if I can put it that way that is happening, if Government is going to take charge of a place like Govindgarh Palace because, according to the description given by Mr. Gee in this book, it is a wonderful place which should be kept, the place where white tigers could be reared, and later on we could send them out to the different parts of the country.

I would like to know what are the schemes, if any, in regard to Sunderban areas of West Bengal, the original home of the so-called Royal Bengal tiger and what has happened to schemes we hear from time to time about national parks and sanctuaries near about that place, in Frasergay or some such other township in that area.

Sometime ago, I think. it was my impression that Dr. Karan Singh's Ministry did some publicity about a bird sanctuary in the Salt Lakes near Calcutta, but it seems now the salt Lakes are going to be utilised for other purposes, for the construction of some ramshackle houses, and the result is that the whole idea of a dird sanctuary in that kind of place near the heart of the big city, is dropped. Something has been done to it. But we hear nothing at all about that sort of thing, We find in this legisiation a number of steps in regard to dealing with the malpractices of the trade as well as of poachers and other people. Now, I do not know if the Government is taking any steps to have possession, almost immediately, of every head, skin, horn, etc. that may be in show-rooms or sales-rooms or emporia all over the country, so that you can strike the evil at the root— now you are giving a long notice tn people who are carrying on nefarious activities in regard to out wild life so long—but I do not see any indication of that. On the contrary, as Mr. Deb has pointed out, the Government is rather soft to companies which deal in this business but are rather harsh on the denizens of the jungle.

I would like also to find whether the Government has any schemes about better provisioning in our forests so that the rangers and others are equipped with transmitters so that whenever they get any information and that has to be sent quick, they can send the information in as quick time as possible.

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

I do not know what steps the Government are taking in order to take cnarge of the entire trade of taxi-dermy and that sort of thing. There are places in Calcutta, near the New Market in Calcutta, there is a miniature zoo sort of place where animals and birds are kept in impossible conditions and they are sold out to foreigners. You can get anything. Even a tiger cub is available at a few hours' notice if you want to have it. What is the Government going to do about that sort of thing? Are we making an appeal, for example, to many of those old houses belonging to the aristocracy where there are valuable trophies, antelopes, skins and that sort of thing? Are the Government thinking of getting hold of those things and keeping them at a place where the public can have access? Otherwise, what is the point of our talking about wild life and that sort of thing?

Are we going to associate with governmental activity on the regulation of wild life many of these people who are sometimes described as—I do not like the very word 'gentlemen Shikaries'? Many of them have a genuine love for wild life. Many of them who come forward, many of them who have done a great deal of shooting in their life and who prefer now to do photography—are we going to utilise the services of these people? Mr. Gee, who is now unfortunately dead was a foreigner. There are many people in our own country, many people in Rajasthan and other areas who have been very good Shikaris, very good shots and they can come forward with the camera rather than with ihe rifle in order to help the wild life.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We would like to hear more from the hon. Member, bat, unfortunately, the time is very short.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: My grous has been that if this Bill had been truly and carefully considered and if this Bill had gone through a committee, the committee could have asked for information in regard to the present-day conditions of wild life. The committee could have found out ways and means of improving wild life in our country. The committee could also at the same time have brought about a fool proof legislation in regard to the preservation of wild life. But what the Government does is to merely send us a 42-page Bill for discussion and the Government goes to the Business Advisory Committee and says, 'We would like to have it passed in this session.' The Government prevents a member of its own Party from even moving a motion for reference to a Select Committee so that some sort of discussion can take place. The Government says, 'Take it or leave it'. This is very wrong. It is a good objective. No doubt about it. It is an objective which even Ashoka sought 2500 years ago, but a good objective can never be achieved by this kind of a wrong thing. The Government has not taken Parliament into confidence. In regard to this kind of legislation, there is no harm if there was a little delay by a fortnight are so and this matter referred to a Select Committee. Even now, if the Government wishes, this matter can be referred to a Select Committee. We can waive the Rules. The Minister can move a motion for reference to the Select Committee. The Committee may report within a week's time and we can have the legislation. It would be a great deal better and after having heard Mr Deb who lives in Tripura, I know how very close he is to the jungles and he belongs to the people who are part of the soil in that region of our country, after having heard him, I am more than ever convinced that this Bill has been hastily drafted, peovocatively presented to Parliament, carelessly sought to be passed into legislation and defective in its substance Therefore, I plead with whatever strength I have at my command, that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee with special instructions to report before the end of the session It would otherwise be merely playing ducks and drakes with the problem which is very serious. It is extremely serious to those of us here who want our wild life to be preserved in the best mnaer possible and we are not getting the kind of satisfacrion which we want by this Bill. I therefore appeal to you and throagh you to the House that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee even at this late stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree that there should be more informed speeches oh the subject; and it is for the benefit of the Government also. But, I am bound by the decision of the House. The time

allotted is 2 hours. There is a long list of speakers who want to participate. I would request them to be as brief as possible.

Dr. Karan Singh

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir, it is not so much as Minister of Tourism that I rise to support this Bill, although Wild Life Tourism is indeed potentially a very important source of tourist promotion and of tourism income in our country, but it is rather, in my capacity as Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life that I participate in this discussion. If you give me about ten minutes, I will try to throw some light on some of the points which have been raised by my esteemed friend Professor Hiren Mukherjee.

Before I come to the problem of India, I would like to place the whole wild life situation in its broader world perspective. Man is only one of the many millions of species that inhabit this planet. But, as a result of his ruthless domination of the natural resources of the earth, a situation today has arisen in which many hundreds of species have been extinguished and many hundreds more are on the varge of extinction. With the tremendous increase in the power given to men by science and technology his intervention in the natural processes that have been continuing on this planet for millions and millions of years is beginning to become more and more decisive, and as a result of this the ecological balance of nature is beginning to be upset and upset in many ways which are irreversible. There have been urbanisation, industrialisation, population growth and increasing deforestation and pressure upon forests. As a result of this we find drought, erosion, change in the climatic condition, floods and so on. These are only some of the more evident and dramatic aspects of the tremendous pressure upon natural resources that man is now beginning to bring about. Ecology is therefore becoming increasingly important for the welfare of mankind itself. Nuclear weapons pose a threat to mankind, and possession of nuclear weapons may well mean destruction of all life on earth. But a situation has developed today where the possibility of ecological disaster also cannot be ruled out. In fact in many of the socalled advanced and developed country the ecological problem has become very acute. Ecology does not know any frontiers. If the oceans are polluted in the U.S.A. sooner or later that pollution will adversely affect other oceans and other countries. Ultimately this is one earth, one unit, single and indivisible.

There are a number of interesting books on the subject. I am sure Prof. Mukerjee has seen some of them. There is one book *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson. These insecticides and pesticides which are used have also a tremendous effect in destroying much of the natural life that exists. Then there is the *Closing Circle* by Barry Common —I do not know whether you had read it; I would strongly suggest it—then *Planet in Peril*, *Blueprint for Survival* and so on. There are a number of studies for the layman which if read, bring out dramatically the tremendous danger that mankind is facing today.

I had the privilege this year of bring in the Indian delegation to the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. It was a needed a very remarkable gathering the first of its kind in the entire history of the human race. It was remarkable in the unanimity it was able to bring about among the nations of the world with different, politiacl, social and economic systems on the necessity of doing something to prevent ecological disaster. In that Conference, the Indian delegation had the privilege of introducing a new principle on wild life. The House will be interested to know that when I introduced it—it was our draft—it was accepted with acclaim because every nation represented there—there over a hundred—realised the importance of wild life. The final declaration did contain our principle, which reads as follows :

> "Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wild life and its habitat which are now imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation including wild life must, therefore, receive importance in planning for economic development".

I think it is very important for us to realise that the ecological compulsion concerning wild life is not simply a luxury or

[Dr. Karan Singh]

a fad of the more developed nations; it is something to which every responsible government, particularly a nation like ours which is now on the threshold of a new leap forwards in economic development, must give due weight. The constitulion by the Prime Minister of a Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination is a major step in this direction. In our own land—I will not go into the historical background because that would take too long—Prof. Mukerjee and my colleague, Prof. Sher Singh, mentioned Asoka and the great traditions we have in this country with regard to animals, the Hindu tradition, the Buddhist tradition, the Jain tradition and so on. Today I can say with authority as Chairmen of the Indian Board for Wild Life that the position with regard to wild life in India is needed desperate. My hon. friend, Prof, Mukerjee spoke of panicky reports in the papers. I can assure him that whatever reports have appeared in the papers are in the nature of gross under-estimates. The situation today is that a large number of species has already disappeared and many others are on the verge of extinction. Forests are being denuded in a most dangerous manner as a result of which even in my own lifetime—and that has not been too long—the difference is easily visible. I think I can say that in 25 or 30 years in places like Kashmir, for example, the whole climate has changed because forest after forest has been destroyed and the entire beauty and the natural vigour of the place has disappeared.

14 hrs.

I took over as Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life in 1969 and very soon thereafter, in October of that year, we set up an expert committee. The report of the committee which we received in August 1970 has certainly been placed in Parliament Library. I am not sure if it has been laid on the Table. It is a report of experts from our own country—not foreigners—people who have lived in this country all their lives and who know the problem. It is a short report and I would stronnly commend it to members for, it tries to give in a short compass the situation as it is and brings out the urgency that exists. One of the reasons why I think we are so reclutant to have any further delay on this is that with the greatest of difficulty we have succeeded, for example, in banning the shooting of the tiger completely. It took me two years, and the Prime Minister had personally to intervene with the Chief Ministers before they agreed that the shooting of tigers should be banned. Otherwise,—the tiger census is in progress now—it is estimated that there are less than 2000 tigers in the whole country, whereas at the turn of the century it is estimated that there were about 40,000 to 50,000 tigers. So the tiger has reached the point of ecological minimum. As you know Sir, if the number of animals falls below the ecological minimum, there is no longer a natural regeneration, and the animal becomes extinct. The danger is that even these 2000 tigers are not in one area, but they are separated in different areas and in very much the sort of way in which you mop up puddles of water, one by one, these little units of tigers are becoming exstinct. I think that we must realise that it is not only a tiger qua tiger which is important ; the tiger is a beautiful animal, of course, and it has been a symbol of power and of beauty and of majesty in this country, and naturally we want it to survive. But it is not so much the tiger as tiger, but the tiger as a symbol of the natural environment with which man must live.

There is an increasing alienation between man and his natural environment, and this alienation has produced in many of the so-called advanced countries of the world a state of what can only be termed mass neurosis. It is important, therefore, that when we in India are at the beginning of a new process of economic development, we must take this very very actively into cognizance. Otherwise, even though we may have no ill-will against wild life and we may generally wish that wild life is maintained, it will not remain, because the very compulsions of economic development are such that it is simply not possible for the wild animals to subsist unless very special measures are taken. In fact, it was as a result of one of the recommendations of the expert committee that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture took up this matter with the States and with our Law Ministry, and ultimately drafted this very substantial and comprehensive piece of legislation.

Certainly, it is true that simply by passing this legislation, the problem will not be solved. Three things are essential. Firstly, the State Governments must fully cooperate. Most of the powers under the Constitution belong to the State Governments. Certainly, the Government of India are now seeking to enter the arena ; otherwise it would simply not be possible for it to ensure success. But whatever powers the Government of India may take, unless the State Governments are fully involved, unless they fully cooperate, it will not be possible for this to succeed. Very often, although in the ultimate analysis, there is no conflict, very often there is some measure of conflict between people who may be living in the forest and between the necessity and compulsons of wild life. The same is true, for example, of our architectural heritage. After all, we have a city like Fatehpur Sikri. It is possible to argue that with so many people houseless, why don't you move ten thousand people to live in Fatehpur Sikri ? But these are great artistic treasures, and great aspects of our national heritage. In very much the same way as we look upon the Taj Mahal or the great temples of South India or the great monuments that have come down to us throug the ages, and we look at our great artistic heritage of painting, music and dance, we must also look at the wild life heritage. No longer as the preserve simply for those who, for what I am sorry I can only describe as sadistic activity, went around shooting, and who were very proud of the fact that they had shot a hundred tigers or a thousand tigers which to my mind at least is an unspeakable thing to have done—but that is a different matter;—it cannot be so now for a privileged few who may fancy themselves to be great shorts and who, therefore, instead of going and shooting at targets go round and try to shoot these defenceless animals. I have no sympathy for this sort of people. But I want this wild life to be kept for the people of India. That is why in wild life tourism we are building lodges in our sanctuaries, and we are giving mini-buses. We want the young people and the students to go and see our wild life. Sir, you yourself are coming from an area where there are mountains all around and there are beautiful forests. We want the young people in India to grow up with a love for this aspect of our heritage. We want the young people tobe able to realise that the world in which they live is not only a world of cement and concrete and mortar and roads and noisy planes and buses. It is also a world of natural beauty. It is a world where beautiful creatures can only live, and they should also be seen Therefore it is in order to safeguard this great national heritage of ours for generations yet unborn that I would very strongly commend this Bill to the hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of what you have said, would you support that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee, even if it were to consider more carefully your weight observations ? (*Interruptions*)

DR. KARAN SINGH : The problem really is this it is already later than we think; it is very late and, although it is my colleague who has to deal with it—and I do not want to say anything at length—I genuinely, honestly feel that this is the first time that the Government of India has come forward with this comprehensive legislation. This should now go through. If there are any problems which arise in its implementation, we can certainly go into it. I am sure my colleague will assure the House that they will be looked into. Let us work it for six months. If there is anything wanting, we will be the first to come forward with amendments. Please let us not hold it up

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this Bill—Wild Life (Protection) Bill, 1972—I would like to make some remarks. We have been very busy since our Independence; so busy that most of our time was utilised in politics, population, defence, industrial and economic problems. So, due to these major problems, our wild life did not get proper care and protection.

Since the last 20 years, there was an Indian Board for Wild Life functioning as a central advisory body. I would like to know whether they have submitted any report about its working and so on. The Wild Life Board has done some timely work by saving the rhionoceros in Assam and West Bengal and the Asiatic lions in Gujarat. But at the same time we cannot just depend on two of our wonderful animals. We have got to look out for the cat family,

that is, the tiger and the panther, which are slowly vanishing. They have become so extinct in some parts of the South where we have very thick forests such as those in Mysore and Tamil Nadu. I fully agree with Prof. Mukerjee that this Bill should be given a legal and powerful effect and it should go to Select Committee.

Another very important matter which I want to tell the Minister in this speech is this. Those people living in villages have found out a cheap way of killing the cat family, that is, killing the animals with the poison called folidol. It is very easy to kill the animals with folidol; and then they sell the skin at a high rate. There are the unofficial hide dealers waiting to buy these skins. This thing should be strictly dealt with.

Another very important factor is this. It is no use just talking about protecting wild life when most of the forests are being cut down. When all the big trees are cut down, where will the wild animals go ? We are indiscriminately cutting and clearing the forests and planting eucalyptus trees there. I want to ask the Minister, by planting eucalyptus trees in the forests for thousands of acres, in which way are they going to protect wild life. They keep on cutting the forests, and finally a stage will come when there would not be any place in the forests for the animals to live.

Another important point is this. The time is very short and I do not want to dwell at length. But the main thing which I want to tell the Minister is this. About a year back, in Tamil Nadu, at the Mudumalai game sanctuary, there was an attack of foot-and-mouth disease and thousands of bisons were dying every day. And that was an area where there was the largest concentration of bisons. There was no medicine and by the time the Forest Department took action, there was only a couple of them which survived, and they are living now. When we asked the Forest Department, they said they were taking action. What I feel is the domestic animals living in that area, before they are sent for grazing in the sanctuary area or the national park, whatever it is, should be checked up by the veterinary doctors, so that they do not infect the foot-and-mouth disease to the wild animals. What I recommend to the hon. Minister is that every sanctuary, every national park, should have a veterinary hospital on the site and we should have young veterinary doctors well-trained in protecting and curing wild life.

Now that our Government has brought the Wild life (Protection) Bill, we should give serious thought to it. Even with all the safeguards that the Central Government and the State Governments take, still, there is poaching and unaurhorised hunting going on. Not only does it happen in parts of the forests, but also in the sanctuaries and national parks.

Government should check the taxidermists who cure and stuff animals. They should be asked to produce up-to-date lists of all the animals they have stuffed and the number of orders that are pending with them. With this, we confind out if anyone wants to stuff the animals illegally, and then he could be arrested and action taken.

Another important thing is this. In Chapter III, in clause 17, I would like to add one more provision with your kind permission ; that is, a hunter should not use a telescopic sight on his weapon to kill the animals. If he is not able to sight and kill and aim with his own naked eye, he does'nt deserve to hold a gun. I suggest this provision, and I hope the Government will take it up seriously.

Now that most of the animals are becoming extinct, what I feel is that there should be a complete ban on hunting for two to three years, and all the forest licence-holders and licence-holders of guns should submit their weapons to the nearest armoury, in order to give wild life a chance to multiply. We should insist on this.

Coming to my own State, we have very good forests on all sides of our State. We have a wonderful bird sanctuary, 50 to 60 miles away from Madras, at Vedanthangal. The Central Government has got a small rest-house, but there is no improvement. That sanctuary gets during the season most

of the birds from all parts of the world. It is a sanctuary worth expanding for foreign tourists. The Central Government should come to the State Government's help to develop this bird sanctury.

In conclusion, I would request the minister to take firm action. It is not too late. Even now we can protect some of the extinct animals by having very good advisory boards. Otherwise, our children will see only stuffed animals in the museum. Please do not bring it to that stage. Please take some firm action to save wild life.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Apart from the six names given officially by the Congress Party, 3 names have come privately. Besides there are speakers from the opposition members and the minister. Even if I give 5 minutes to each, I would not be able to manage it within 2 hours. And, I think it is unfair to give anybody less than 5 minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (MAHENDRAGARH) : I have demanded that it should go to the Select Committee. Why not do that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot do that or my own. Mr Nimbalkar.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Sir, I would like to tell the gentlemen here that within the time that this Bill was mooted and was known to the public that it was going to be put before the House, 17 rhinoceroses have already been killed and their horns removed for trading. The longer we go on delaying this Bill, the more such incidents are going to happen. Even if we are not completely agreeable to this Bill— I myself am not—still it is necessary in the interests of wild animals that we should pass this Bill now without going through the select committee stage. We can always bring amendments. Since there are a few ministers here, I want to say something about the kind of Bills we should bring. Then they are will understand the flaws in this Bill. I am myself on the committee that is creating the Bill for water pollution. In our country, we have been facing certain difficulties in bringing these Bills. Other countries have formulated their Bills and amended them over 300 or 400 years. Our country is being forced to make Bills in 25 years' time we have had uptill now. So, we have to take a revolutionary attitude towards them. In these Bills must be incorporated certain clauses which force us to see that this Bill is implemented. Many of the laws we enact here become redundant because they are not implemented. They are formulated in such a manner that one can avoid them. This is one such Bill. It would be good if the minister looks into it again and removes the lacunae when it comes to that stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How and when ?

SHRI NIMBALKAR : When you frame the rules, you can get rid of most of the lacunae.

SHRI DESARATHA DEB : Then he should agree to referring it to Select Committee.

SHRI MIMBALKAR : The rules are not made by the Select Committee. The rules have to be framed by different States because the conditions vary from State to State.

As my hon. friend, the Minister of Tourism, has pointed out this Bill alone will not solve the problem. What is worse, it does not contain one provision which will help us to solve this problem. The Minister has no respect for a person who goes out and shoots 100 tigers. I also have no respect for that person. These people are called shikaris. There is a great difference between shikaris and hunters. A shikari goes out with the intention of killing and bringing it home. When a hunter goes out, he may see many he may not shoot any of them, because he knows that it is not the right time to shoot that type of animals in the interests of wild life. That is why I say that there should have been a provision in this Bill to the effect that people who are given licence to hold arms should know something about animals, their breeding habits etc. Then they will have really a love of animals and out of that love of animals preservation of those animals are ensured. In the Alps of Europe, particularly in Bavaria, I have myself seen a lot of hunting. It is the hunters who ensure the

preservation of animals because the hunters know the habits of animals and when to shoot or not shoot them. Many people must have heard of Munich. If you go to Munich, in spite of the fact that animals are preserved in such a fine manner in that area, still venison is available in the market almost every day. You have to preserve animals; but sometimes you have to destroy animals in the interests of preservation of animals in the area.

In this Bill nothing has been included which concerns fish. A separate Bill should be brought forward as early as possible for the protection of fish.

There are three clauses of this Bill on which I would like to say something. Clause 11(3) says :

> "Any wild animal killed or wounded in defence of any person shall be Government property."

Really speaking, this is capable of implementation. Because, once the animal is killed who is to bear the cost of removing it ? So, this part cannot be implemented. Some other means must be found.

Then, clause 14(4) says that no appeal shall be entertained unless it is preferred within fifteen days from the date of the communication to the applicant of the order appealed against. I feel that it should be at least one month.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can the rules correct this ? The rules cannot override the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : Then, clause 17(i) reads :

> "No person shall—
>
> (1) hunt any wild animal, on any land not owned by Government, without the consent of the owner or his agent of the lawful occupier of such land;"

This is a ridiculous clause. It gives the individuals the chance to have their own sanctuaries. But with the ceiling that you are going to bring on land, I cannot imagine very many people having their own sanctuaries. There will be only a handful of people who will be having their own sancturies and the rest of the people will not have the benefit of that. I have no more comments to offer on this Bill.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this long overdue measure. Almost everbody in this House has said that this is a very important legislation that Government wants to enact and that it should be made very effective. I cannot understand why Government should feel shy of sending this Bill to a Select Committee to make it more effective at least.

India which was once so rich in its fauna and attracted tourists from all over the world has now come to a stage when our wild animals are depleting and disappearing very fast. It has caused everybody's concern.

This is not the first measure of its type in the country. I remember, 15 years ago, the State of Punjab set the pace. A very comprehensive legislation was introduced, that is, the Punjab Wild Life Preservation Act. I happened to be the Minister incharge, in 1957, and our Speaker, Mr. Dhillon, was the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly. We hoped that would serve as a model for the whole country to preserve wild life. That Act was extended to Delhi State and it is still in force in Delhi territory.

What I ask the hon. Minister is : Does he not know that in contravention of that Act, even now, in Delhi, you can purchase any number of partridges in season and out of season from Jama Masjid ; that you can purchase any number of cartridges from the deep-freeze apparatus of some shop in Connaught Place or in another shop in Chankayapuri ? Any number of quail and partridges in season and out of season are sold in Delhi from year to year. U. P. and Haryana and almost without any partridges, quail are black buck today. The hon. Minister belongs to Haryana. He knows very well that his State abounded in black buck a few years back. But in spite of the

Act to preserve wild animals and, particularly, black buck. the State Government and the Central Government has not been able to do anything either in Haryana or in Delhi.

Haryana has suffered because of the *shikaris* going out every week from Delhi, most of them diplomats having some immunity. Nobody has the courage to check them. They bring any number of birds. If the wild life, particularly, birds have disappeared in India, it is not because they were boiled in the pots of common man, but, I maintain, it is because they have found their way in the pot bellies of Government officials, particularly, policemen forest officers, judges and magistrates who were charged with the responsibility of enforcing this Act. You can go to any marriage of Magistrate's daughter anywhere in India and, I say, there will be partridges' parties. Thousands of partridges will be caught. These poor people cannot have the courage to commit an offence unless instigated and paid by a police officer or a forest officer. We are again charging these people with the responsibility of preserving wild life. That is why, I say, to make this Act effective, we must think more about it.

I have been intimately connected with this thing. That is why we request the hon. Minister and we request you. Sir, also to use your influence. There are many lacunae in this Bill. We would like panchayats to be given the powers to check these offences in their respective areas. No Director or Preservation Officer can find his way into the villages and they cannot detect the offences We might think of certain other things. Many things have been left out of this Bill.

I was looking at Schedule I. Our Government does not seem to know that even black partridges are fast disappearing like black buck. I would suggest that this should be included in Schedule I. Painted sandgrouse which was abundantly found in India some years ago and imperial sandgrouse which was abundantly found in Bikaner and other places in India are extinct now.

You cannot find them. They should be included in Schedule I. Even elephants have been included in Schedule II. Elephants would very soon be extinct in India like tigers. They should also be included in Schedule I. It is a different matter if Government has the right to trap them and to use them, but it should not be left to hunters or game wardens to issue licences to hunt elephants.

That is why I oppose the introduction of this measure in such a hasty manner. They have already taken 25 years; only now they have woken up. Can they not wait for one week or ten days more ? This Bill is nothing but an exact copy of the Punjab Wild Life Preservation Act. What credit do they want to appropriate to themselves by this ? I have seen every word of this Bill ; it is based on the Punjab Act. Why can they not make it more effective for the whole country ? They can also find time to get the Resolutions of the other States in India where the Assemblies have not yet passed legislations to the effect that the Centre should legislate for them. They can force them ; they can get their Resolutions by the next Session and then it could be an Act for the whole country. It does not look nice if only a few States are mentioned where this Act would be effective, would be imposed. Many State Assemblies have not yet passed Resolutions, States like Mysore and Assam are very rich in games. It is most important that these States also should be made to follow suit. If they can call the Chief Ministers for land legislation measures and force them to do things against the wishes of the Assemblies, why can they not force them on such a measure which is a beneficial thing to do ? Their policies are contradictory. The best Shelter that wild animals and birds find is in common lands of villages, in pasture lands. They are not taking any steps to see that these common lands and pastures in villages particularly in the plains, are exempted from the application of ceiling laws and preserved. If that is not done, the wild life will completely disappear from the plains at least. Forests are being denuded, as you know, Sir, coming from hill areas. On the one hand they are denuding forests and on the other hand they are thinking of acquiring lands to put up forests ? Why should they not protect the existing forests if they really love wild life ?

[Shri Birender Sing Rao]

With these words, I would say that they could take a little more time and refer this Bill to a Select Committee, even if the report is to be made within a week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that there are a number of amendments that have been sent just today. Normally a day's notice is necessary, but I am told that there is one amendment by Government also. Due weight is to be given to the Government's amendment to its own Bill. If I accept the Government amendment. I cannot discriminate against the amendments be private members (*Interruption*) Therefore, I will accept these amendments. Efforts are being made to circulate them. If they are not circulated, then we shall adopt the novel procedure, as we did the other day, of accepting amendments at the last minute and asking the members to read out their amendments.

Mr. D. P. Jadeja.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : I rise to congratulate the Government and the Minister, in particular, for bringing forward a Bill which is something different from all those Bills on wild life, game sanctuaries and forests that have been introduced in this country since over a hundred years. This Bill, in particular, is different from others because here we concentrate more not only on the preservation of wild life but also for its protection from the hunter and the trader. I am sure that this clause is indicative of the interest which the Government and the Minister have shown in introducing this Bill.

This Bill, I am sure, will be a very effective measure and the vanishing wild life of this country will be safe hereafter. I would like to join my friend, Mr. Nimbalkar who has asked for a similar Bill for the preservation of fish and as it concerns the same Ministry, I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward a Wild Life Conservation Bill, so as to control the exploitation of fresh-water and sea fish.

I would like to make a few suggestions. I will not speak on the amendments now, that I have given.

Crop protection—Many members have spoken about it and they have suggested to the Government to take away the weapon during the off-season. I would go a stage further and say that crop protection should be a State subject and the Centre should see to it that crop protection is taken by the State and enforced properly. The arms licences which are there should be controlled and the Act that covers them should also be amended and in that, I would like the Minister to consider a very serious point and that is that whenever an arms licence is given, the game warden should also be consulted.

As you have noticed, a number of Members have asked for time to speak and that shows their interests in wild life. I would request the hon. Minister that as there is interest in wild life from Members, from all sides of the House, he should have a permanent Committee at the Central level of MPs and the Prime Minister should be consulted about this—that is, to have a separate Minister who should be in control of wild life.

A system of rewards for informers—this is a very very serious matter. Even in the coastal areas where smuggling is going on, the Central Excise give 10% of whatever is caught.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All this is done by wild life—smuggling ?

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : The informer who gives genuine information about wild life should be rewarded. The local people also should be involved whereby they also become part and parcel of the programme. When you take the public into confidence, then I feel even the staff would do exceptionally good work and those who do good work in controlling the wild life should be given promotion and should be given increments and should be suitably rewarded for whatever work they are doing in regard to preservation of wild life.

A suggestion I would like to make to the Minister—let it go from the Ministry also that every Government office and every school in this country should have an illustrative chart showing those species of wild life which are getting extinct.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few questions. As the time is running short,

I will not speak more on it. But, I come from Gujarat where we have the famous Gir forest and the Gir sanctuary is there and I have learnt that to protect the lions, there is a scheme to have a 4' wall allround the sanctuary at a cost of Rs 37 lakhs. Pumping in money alone is not going to save the wild life. I would like to know whether a 4' wall is going to stop any animal from jumping over it. What animal except the hare or the porcupine is going to be saved? Why not have some scheme by which less money can be used and this money, the surplus, can be given to those shepherds and cowherds who are being asked to move out of that area. When I take the name of cowherds, to-day there are over 20,000 cattle in that area, the Gir forests, whereby no grass is left for the domestic animals there namely the deer and other animals on which the lion is going to prey. To-day, 40,000 animals over and above the 20,000 which are already there are allowed to come and graze I would like to know from the Government what steps they are going to take to see that these extra cattle do not come in.

Another thing, Gujarat is a place, so well-known for the black buck. Only 20 years ago there were over two lakhs of black bucks To day there are not more than 2000 Black buck are sold by truck-loads in the Ahmedabad bazaar. What measures the Government are going to take to control this slaughter of black bucks from the Bhal area ?

A word about a bird which is almost getting extinct the great Indian bustard. The female lays only one egg a year. That is almost getting extinct and as some of our friends said, the Panchayati Raj institutions should be involved in this and it is only if the Panchayati Raj and the local village panchayats take interest in this, this bird can be saved; otherwise I am sure in the next five years, you will not have a single bird of this species to be seen.

One more point, in the north of Gujarat we have got the famous breeding ground of flamingoes. May I know from the Government what steps they are taking to preserve this bird and in making it a tourist attraction and also to see that this area of flamingoes does become a national project and not only a local project ?

श्री आर. बी. बड़े (खरगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वाइल्ड बीस्ट प्रोटेक्शन बिल जो शासन लाया है उसका स्वागत करना चाहिए क्योंकि बहुत अच्छा बिल है। लेकिन इतना क्लम्जी और इतना डिफेक्टिव है कि मैं कहता हूं कि इसमे हरएक क्लाज मे हमने अमेंडमेंट दिए है। लेट होने से वह सर्कुलेट नही हुए है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि यह बिल मध्य प्रदेश मे पास होकर लागू हो गया तो सब जितने 56 लाख आदिवासी हैं वह इसके खिलाफ जायेंगे और बगावत हो जायगी। सब आदिवासी लोग शासन के खिलाफ उठेंगे और कहेगे कि यह बिल हमको मारने के वास्ते लाया गया है। वाइल्ड बीस्ट प्रोटेक्शन के वास्ते तो यह बिल है लेकिन हमको यह मारने के वास्ते लाया गया है। ट्राइबल एरिया की बात मैं बताता हूं, बस्तर में और मेरे एरिया मे जहा आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं वहां जब वाइल्ड बीस्ट्स आते हैं पेन्थर या चीता या कभी शेर आता है या दूसरे वाइल्ड एनीमल्स आते है तो वह उनके कैटिल को ले जाते है, या उनकी क्राप्स के ऊपर हल्ला होता है, हिरण आकर क्राप चर जाते हैं और उनको अगर वह मारते हैं तो वह आफेंस हो जाता है। कम्पनी ला बिल को तो आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी मे भेजते हैं और इस प्रकार के मत्वपूर्ण बिल को जो आदिवासियो से सम्बन्धित है उसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी मे भेजने के लिए तैयार नही हैं। बैलो की जो जोड़ी चलती है उसमे जो बैल ऊचा होता है उस पर वजन नही आता है। जो छोटा बैल होता है उस पर वजन आता है। तो यह हमारे आदिवासी लोग छोटे हैं, इनके ऊपर वजन आया है इस ऐक्ट का, इसलिए इसको आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी मे भेजने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

इसमें एक सेक्शन मे आपने लिखा है :

"The killing or wounding in good faith of any wild animal in defence of oneself or of any other person shall not be an offence :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall exonerate any person who,

[श्री आर. वी. वड़े]

when such defence becomes necessary, was committing any act in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rule or orden made thereunder."

I want to put a question to the Minister.

Will the killing or wounding in good faith of any wild animal in defence of one's life or in defence of one's cattle and of crops become an offence? If it becomes an offence.

तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी लोग सब आपके खिलाफ जाएंगे। आपके खिलाफ ही नहीं जाएंगे बल्कि बगावत करेंगे और यह कहेंगे कि ये बड़े-बड़े लोग व्हाईट एलीफेंट्स जो हैं इनके वास्ते तो आपने हंटिंग के लाइसेंस दिए है, इनको तो आप जंगल में हंटिंग के लिए भेजते हैं और हमारे वास्ते यह मुसीबत है कि अगर हम वाइल्ड एनीमल जो हैं उनका मीट खाएं या मीट लें तो उसकी भी रिपोर्ट करनी पड़ेगी सरकार को। मैं पूछता हूं कि उस मीट में कोई सिक्का रहता है कि यह बकरे का मीट हूं, यह बफैलो का है, और यह घर के बफैले का है, यह जंगली बफैलो का है? बस्तर में तो यह है कि वहां जंगली बफैलो भी हैं और घर के बफैलो भी है तो कौन बताएगा कि यह मीट किसका हैं? कैसे इसको डिसाइड किया जायगा?

अब मैं बताऊं, हमारे महाराजा सब चले गए, महाराजा ग्वालियर चले गए, महाराजा होल्कर चले गए। होल्कर महाराजा के वक्त में जो उनकी सेंक्चुअरी थी उसको रमणा कहते थे जो महाराज के शिकार के वास्ते रखी हुई थी। तो उसके जितने वाइल्ड एनीमल्स थे वह आसपास के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जाते थे उनके बाड़े में घुसते थे और उनके कैटिल उठा ले जाते थे। उनको वह मार नहीं सकते थे। इस प्रकार का महाराजा साहब का रमणा था। तो मैं कहता हूं कि यह प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि कम से कम 5 मील के आसपास आदिवासी लैंड या इरीगेटेड लैंड के पास कोई इस तरह की सेंक्चुअरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। होल्कर स्टेट ने यह प्राविजन बाद में किया जब आदिवासी लोग उठे वहां के महाराजा के खिलाफ कि यह क्या बात है? आपके शिकार के वास्ते इनको छोड़ा हुआ है। हमारे बकरे और बैल और दूसरे जानवर ये शेर और चीता आकर उठा ले जाएं और हम उनको मार भी न सकें यह बात है? महाराजा साहब की मोटर के सामने वह आए। अब जो मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, जो अब के महाराजा हैं उनकी मोटर के सामने आएं तो वह तो इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भी भेजने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उस वक्त महाराजा साहब ने आर्डर दिया था कि इरीगेटेड लैंड के आसपास में यह रमणा नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरा एक प्राविजन यह है कि जो फारेस्ट आफिसर होते हैं उनको इन्हे हैल्प करनी चाहिए आग बुझाने में। हमारे यहां पहले बेगार होती थी और उसके वास्ते जबर्दस्ती लोगों को ढूंढ़-ढूंढ़ कर ले जाते थे। बहा के जितने आदिवासी गांव हैं उनमें रहने वाले आदिवासी सब जंगलों में चले गए। अब उनसे गए पूछने के लिए तो कहा। हमसे बेगार लेने के लिए आये हैं, हमको जबर्दस्ती ले जाते हैं और खाने को भी नहीं देते हैं। तो यह फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट वाले इन पर इतना अत्याचार करते हैं और इतना करप्शन इससे होगा कि मैं कहता हू कि यह ऐक्ट बनाना हमारे आदिवासियों को लूटने और खसोटने के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं है। इसी वास्ते मैंने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं और मैं यह कहूंगा कि यदि आपने इन अमेंडमेंट्स को मंजूर नहीं किया और इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भी नहीं भेजा, जैसा ऐक्ट है वैसा ही पास किया तो पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में बगावत हो जायगी। आदिवासियों पर होने वाले अत्याचार]

से उनको नहीं बचाएंगे तो वह आपके खिलाफ उठ जाएंगे। गायकवाड़ के महाराजा ने कहा--कि हम महाराजा तो चले गये हैं लेकिन जो अब नये महाराजा आये हैं वह तुम्हारी बात भी सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आदिवासियों के वास्ते, उनके कैटिल के वास्ते आप इस बिल को अमेंड करें। वाइल्ड बीस्ट प्रोटेक्शन तो होना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐट दि सेम टाइम उनके जो राइट्स हैं उनको भी प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इसको अपोज करता हूं, नाट आन प्रिंसिपल, लेकिन यह जो क्लम्जी बिल है इसका मैं विरोध करता हूं।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की आजादी के 25वें साल मे यह कानून आया, मेरी राय में यह बहुत देर से आया, लेकिन फिर भी अब यह आया है तो मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। सिलैक्ट कमेटी मे भेजने के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया, बहुत से उस स्प्रिट से सहमत हैं, एक सदस्य ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश में बगावत हो जायगी, बहुत से ग्रूप कल्टीवेशन का नाम लेकर...

श्री आर. वी. बड़े : मैंने आदिवासियों के बारे मे कहा है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आपने आदिवासियों के बारे में कहा है, मैं जानता हूं, लेकिन कुछ काम है जिनको करना होगा, आदिवासियों को भी करना पड़ेगा। देश और दुनिया को ठीक ढंग से आगे बढ़ाना है, इनका समुचित विकास करना है तो इन कामों को करना पड़ेगा।

अभी डा० कर्णसिंह जी ने बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से व्याख्या की थी---कुदरत का एक बैलेंस होता है, उसके बारे में जैनरल सायन्स दुनिया में बदल रही है, हिन्दुस्तान उसमें लीड दे रहा है, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है। मैं उन सब बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, जो उन्होंने कही हैं। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि उन पर इस देश की आज की पीढ़ी की ही नहीं, बल्कि आने वाली पीढ़ी की भी जिम्मेदारी है। चाहे हमारे देश के रहने वाले हों, अमीर हों, गरीब हों या किसी भी वर्ग के लोग हों, हम सबको दुनिया में और हमारे देश हिन्दुस्तान में वर्षों तक रहना है और एक अच्छे सुखमय जीवन को बिताने को रहना है। अगर हम ऐसा करना चाहते हैं तो हमें कुदरत और जैनरल सायंस की उन तमाम बातों को, उन तमाम हकीकतों को समझना पड़ेगा और अगर हम उनको समझकर चलेंगे, तब ही हम अपना समुचित विकास कर सकते हैं।

दुनिया या किसी भी देश के इन्सान यदि अपना विकास करना चाहते हैं तो वे किन किन परिस्थितियों में रहते हैं, उन परिस्थितियों के चारों तरफ क्या वनस्पति है, क्या जीव हैं, वे बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे के सीसी हैं, इन्सान को उनको मार कर जिन्दा रहने का अधिकार है, उसके पास ऐसे साधन हैं, उनके पास ऐसा विज्ञान है। बड़े साहब आदिवासियों की बात करते हैं, उन से वोट लेकर आये हैं, इसलिए बस्तर की बात कह गये, लेकिन मैं भी गांव का रहने वाला हूं, जंगलों में रहा हूं, जानवरों के बीच रहा हूं, उनके बीच जन्मा हूं, मुझे भी कुदरत से प्रेम है, वहां बड़े सुन्दर सुन्दर फूल और वनस्पति हैं, उनके साथ इन्सान का जीवन जुड़ा हुआ है, अगर हम सब लोग एक बैलेंस्ड व्यू लेकर नहीं चलेंगे और विकास नहीं करेंगे तो इससे तो इसमें देश का बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा, दुनिया का बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा। आज जो इकालोजी के डिस्टर्ब होने की बात कही जाती है, वह तो बहुत डिस्टर्ब हो चुकी है, अगर हम इस बात को नहीं समझेंगे तो कहां

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

जायेंगे । इस से देश का कितना नुकसान होगा । इसलिये यह बिल चूंकि देर से आया है, इस बात की मुझे शिकायत है ।

कई राज्यों ने इस सिलसिले में काम किया है । यहां पंजाब का जिक्र कर रहे थे । राजस्थान में 1952-53 में जब मैं वन मंत्री था, मैंने भी इस कानून को लागू किया था और राजस्थान के अन्दर जो थोड़े बहुत जानवर बचे हैं, वह इसी कानून की बदौलत बचे हैं । लेकिन मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कानून आप ने बनाया है, उस में जंगलों में आरक्षी और सुरक्षित जगहें होंगी, इसके लिये आप ने लोगों के सहयोग की अपेक्षा की है, उन पर पाबन्दी लगाई है, यह सब होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके साथ ही जो सबसे बड़ा सत्यानाश आज हमारे इन जानवरों का हो रहा है, उसके लिये बहुत से हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार है, चाहे वे जंगलात के हों या दूसरे महकमों के हों, उनके लिए शिकार करने की बिलकुल मनाही होनी चाहिए । आप ने इसमें लाइसेंस देने का जो प्रावीजन रखा है, वह अगर न रखा जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा है । लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिये और दस साल तक तो बिल्कुल नहीं देना चाहिए, दस साल तक कोई शिकार नहीं होना चाहिए । आज जिस तरह से हमारे रेअर स्पीसीज खत्म हो रहे हैं, हिरण और तिलोर के बारे में यहां पर कहा गया, मैं सबके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कई ऐसे स्पीसीज हैं जो बिलकुल समाप्त होने जा रहे हैं, अगर आप उनको बचाना चाहते हैं तो न उनके फर को बिकने देंगे, न उनकी हड्डियों को बिकने देंगे और न उनके सींगों को बिकने देंगे । उनको हम बिलकुल मारने नहीं देंगे । आज इस से भी ज्यादा सख्त कानून बनाने का वक्त आ गया है । आज हमारे गांवों के आसपास जो छोटे-मोटे जंगलात हैं, उनमें जो जानवर रहते हैं, उनकी जो लाइफ है, उसको हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए ह्यूमन प्रेशर से दबाये जा रहे हैं, इन सारी चीजों का बैलेंस म्यू रख कर हल निकालना होगा । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे जंगलात का नुकसान न हो तो हमें सख्ती से अमल करना होगा । आज कबूतर, तीतर का बहुत जिक्र होता है, आप ने कानून से उन का मारना बन्द कर दिया, बन्दूक से मारना बन्द कर दिया, लेकिन अब वह काम नेटिंग से, जाल बिछा कर शुरू कर दिया गया है । यह हकीकत है जिसको छिपाया नहीं जा सकता । आप होटलों में जाकर देख लीजिए—वहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में तीतर फ्रीज में लटके मिलेंगे । इसलिए आप का यह कानून सिर्फ कागज पर ही रह जाय, इसके पीछे जो भावना है, उसके लिए आपको राज्यों का सहयोग लेना होगा । इस सदन को अपना मन बनाना होगा और मन बनाकर जनता के घरों तक अपनी आवाज को पहुंचाना होगा । यह काम बहुत बड़ा है, बड़ा विकट है, इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून के पीछे जो भावना है, जो बड़ी भारी अहमियत और इम्पोर्टेन्स हम ले चुके है, उसको कायम रखने के लिए, जो इकालाजी का बैलेंस डिस्टर्ब हो चुका है, उसको फिर से रेस्टोर करने के लिए, हमें ज्यादा सख्त होना पड़ेगा ।

इसके इम्पलीमेन्टेशन के लिए जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं—जैसे सिलैक्ट कमेटी के बारे में जोर दिया गया—लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इसके पीछे कोई ज्यादा वजन या तथ्य नहीं है । क्योंकि इसके बारे में आज तक जो अध्ययन हो चुका है, उसके अलावा कोई नये आर्ग्युमेन्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आये । इसके पीछे काफी अध्ययन हो चुका है, काफी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने हैं, फिर भी अगर कोई कमी है, कोई सुधार हो सकता है तो हमें जरूर करना चाहिए । लाइसेंस देने की बात मैं फिर कहता हूं—10 साल तक कोई लाइसेंस न दिया जाय,

शिकार बिल्कुल बन्द किया जाय। न मरे हुए जानवरों की खालें बिकें, अगर कोई बेचता है तो उसको सजा दी जाये, न उनका मांस बेचा जाय, अगर कोई बेचे तो उसको भी सजा दी जाय, अगर इस तरह से कानून बना कर सख्ती से अमल करेंगे तो हमारा बिगड़ा हुआ कुदरत का बैलेंस रेस्टोर हो सकता है, जिससे न केवल हमारी जिन्दगी, बल्कि आनेवाली पीढ़ियों की जिन्दगी सुखी हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We began the debate at 12 55 and we are just four minutes short of two hours. The Minister is yet to reply to the debate We have also to take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are still a large number of names here. Fortunately they are all from the Government side I should like to know what the Government wants to do with it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Members feel rather emotionally about it and I would plead that you may kindly consider extending the time by about half an hour so that four or five speakers could be accommodated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if it is extended by half an hour so that four Members could participate, it will mean one hour because the Minister has yet to reply and there is clause-by-clause consideration If that is the wish of the House we shall do so.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack) : This is a Bill which should be welcomed by all sections of the House. This is a much desired Bill although a much delayed Bill. Now we should not do anything which would cause further delay in enacting this measure for which the country has been awaiting so long. The damage done to wild life not only in this country but in the world is great and civilized men all over the world are aware of the situation.

Figures show that about 358 kinds of known mammals and birds became extinct by the year 1600 A.D. Out of 4226 species of mammals living 40 species are extinct and out of 8648 living species of birds 93 have extinct since then.

India has fared no better. Our country was known for the variety and richness of its wild life, particularly bird life. Out of 8600 or so species of birds known to science today, India has 2016 species but many of these birds and mammals are now on their way out. The famous cheetah known for its speed and beauty has become extinct since the fifties. The black buck, the four horned antelope and the great Indian bustard are on the wane, as previous speakers pointed out.

Wanton killing of birds and beasts has to be stopped and an enactment of this kind should be there. But it is not on humanitarian grounds or beauty grounds alone that this measure should be enacted. It is a question of benefit to the human species itself. Some of the African countries derive their major revenue from wild life tourism as in Kenya, Uganda and Tenzania. They earned as much as about Rs. 20 crores worth of foreign exchange from wild lifetourists. There is no reason why India having doubled their wild life reserves cannot develop its wild life. Then again wanton killing of birds and animals shows an utter ignorance of the balance that nature has built. If snake population diminishes the rate population increases and a great havoc is done to crops in the process. So also if frog population diminishes, the increase of insects harmful to man has to be taken into account. So, protection of wild life has become an essential part of our life and our environment.

Coming to the Bill, I am of the opinion that a more comprehensive Bill which should have taken into account the entire gamut of conservation of wild life, not only protection of wild life should have been brought forward before this House. This Bill does not take into account the destruction caused by building new dams and new cities and before station on a very large scale. I do not mean that developmental activities should stop, but what about the wild life that is

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

destroyed in the process and what alternative are we providing for them ?

15 hrs.

Constitution of wild life boards is all right to stop wanton killing and control trade in wild life products. But more mammals and birds die because of rapid change in their environment because of pollution of air, water and the seas. So it is necessary that the ecological aspect of the whole thing should have been taken into account.

While speaking about wild life board I should like to suggest that ecological boards should be formed in different states and there should be a commissioner of ecology in every State. He should be assisted by this board. Departmental heads, such as forest department secretary, and also secretary of the irrigation and power department of agriculture and other developmental departments should also be associated with these boards.

Regarding Schedule I of the Bill I have a doubt and I request the hon. Minister to clarify it. Cheetah has been included in schedule I but it is already extinct. Are you going to keep it on that schedule which is completely meaningless ? There is also no reference to voluntary associations in this Bill. Voluntary associations have to play a big part and there should be some provision in them.

I should conclude by referring to Similipal national park in Orissa. It is already there on the wild life map of India but this will not do; I should like the Central Government to come in a big way and take up this national park and develop it as their own.

Secondly, Chilka lake is one of the biggest lakes on the eastern coast. Chilka has suffered because of ecological reasons. Earlier it was proposed that there would be a naval training school for boys in Chilka lake but that had been postponed because ecologists objected that bird life there would be destroyed. I request the Government of India to compensate it by developing Chilka lake as the biggest bird sanctuary of our country.

श्री यमुनाप्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ से ही वन्य जीवन का ह्रास हो रहा है। पश्चिम के देशों ने तथा यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ने इसको रोकने के लिए काफी काम किया और हमने भी अपने यहां इस सम्बन्ध में काफी काम किया है। सन् 1955 से लेकर आज तक करीब 27 कानून बनाए हैं जैसे वाईल्ड लाइफ मैनेजमेंट इन इंडिया इत्यादि। हमारी एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने ये कानून पास करवाए। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों में भी जैसे आसाम में और मध्य प्रदेश में तथा दूसरे राज्यों में भी काफी काम हुआ है। अब इस रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा जो बिल पेश किया गया है वह बड़ा समीचीन है। अपने देश में करीब 30 हजार प्रकार के पक्षी हैं तथा तीन हजार प्रकार के स्तनपाई जानवर हैं। इतने बड़े देश में खास कर जबसे हम ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की ओर चले हैं और उसके साथ साथ जबसे पापुलेशन का मल्टिप्लीकेशन हुआ है तब से यह खास निश्चय हो गया है कि जब तक हम वन्य प्राणियों की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारा कार्य नहीं चलेगा, हमारे देश में एक बड़ी विचित्रता आ जायेगी। इसलिए इस अवसर पर यह बिल बड़ा समीचीन है। जैसा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में है उसके मुताबिक इन्होंने करीब करीब 11 राज्यों से राय ली है जैसे कि आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश... (व्यवधान)...मध्य प्रदेश ने भी रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है जिसके मुताबिक यहां पर यह बिल पेश किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, यदि आप आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स को देखें तो पता चलेगा पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान इत्यादि 11 राज्यों से राय लेने के बाद ही इस मंत्रालय ने रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर यह समीचीन कार्य किया है। हमारे साथी तो बराबर अहिंसा परमोधर्मः की बात करते हैं, बड़े जी यहां पर नहीं है...

श्री आर. जी. बड़े : मैं यहां हूं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : आप बस्तर के आदिवासियों के नाम पर तथा राजा महाराजाओं के लिए यहां पर वकालत करेंगे मैं सोच भी नहीं सकता। अब वह समय नहीं है।

यदि आप आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स को देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए वन्य प्राणी सलाहकार बोर्ड गठित किया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल लाना बहुत जरूरी था। हां, यदि इसमें कोई लैकुना है क्योंकि कितना ही ध्यानपूर्वक अच्छी तरह से कोई काम करें फिर भी उसमें कोई न कोई लैकुना रह ही जाते हैं तो उनको दूर करने की चेष्टा की जाए। जैसे कि सेक्शन 15 में इसमें लिखा है, शेड्यूल 5 में भी लिखा है, इसके संबंध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि यदि इसमें वे कुछ सुधार कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा हो। मेरी अपनी राय में तो इसको एकदम बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए। इसमे है :

> 15. No person shall, unless specially authorised by a licence, hunt the young of any wild animal, other than vermin, or any female of such animal, or any deer with antlers in velvet.

इसमें मैं आपका ध्यान शेड्यूल 5 की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं और शेड्यूल 5 के साथ लाम जो शीडयूल्स निकाले हैं उनका और विस्तार होना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जो सेक्शन 64 है उसमें आपने काफी लोगों को छूट दी है। खासकर अंडमान नीकोबार के द्वीपों में आदिवासियों को आपने जो छूट दी है वह उचित है लेकिन देश के और कई हिस्सों में भी अर्ध वन्य प्राणी जैसे आदिवासी रहते हैं, जो अब करीब करीब खत्म हो रहे हैं, उनको भी कुछ न कुछ सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ जैसा कि अमरीका ने 11 प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है उसी प्रकार इस देश में भी लगनी चाहिए। इसमें जो व्यय होगा वह भी कुछ अधिक नहीं है—अनावर्ती व्यय दो लाख का और अनावर्ती—1.60 लाख का प्रतिवर्ष होगा। मैं इस बिल का इस रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि यह बिल एक स्वर से पास होगा।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूं। मुझे मालूम है कि बीस साल पहले मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत अच्छे जानवर हिरन चीते वगैरह पाये जाते थे। बहुत अधिक तादाद में वे थे। हमारे देश में जो छोटी जातियां है जैसे कुछ बंचिया, सिंधी, मोगिए, सपेरे वे जंगलों में बसते है। ये लोग 15-15 रोज के पड़ाव जगह जगह पर डालते हैं। ये लोग दो धंधे करते है। जैसे संपेरे लोग है वह एक तो साप दिखाकर रोजी कमाते हैं, कुछ बचिए रस्सी वगैरह बनाते हैं और दूसरे ये लोग जाल लगाकर जानवर पकड़ते है। ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान मे हर जगह जाते हैं। मैं समझती हूं इनको लाइसेंस नही मिलना चाहिए। इनके ऊपर निगाह रखनी चाहिए और लाइसेंस नही मिलना चाहिए। इन्ही लोगों की वजह से सारे भारत के जानवर मारे जाते हैं। शिकार के लिए लोगों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार के लोग जो रोज पशु पक्षियों को पकड़कर या मारकर बाजारों मे लाते है इस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों से जंगली जानवरों और पक्षियों की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूं, और चाहती हूं कि लोगों को शिकार का लाइसेंस नहीं मिलना चाहिए, साथ ही 12 साल से नीचे

[श्रीमती सहोदय बाई राय]

का कोई जानवर नहीं मारा जाय। हां, सूअर एक ऐसी जात है, जंगल में जो किसानों को बहुत परेशान करता है। जुआर, गेहूं आदि को खाता है। उसको तो मारना ही अच्छा है। लेकिन और जो दूसरे जानवर हैं उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार यदि शेर कभी बिगड़ जाय या पागल हो जाए तो उसको जरूर मारना चाहिए, अन्यथा नहीं मारना चाहिए। शिकारी लोग शेर को उसकी खाल बेचने की लालच में मारते हैं जो कि अत्यन्त आपत्तिजनक है। इस को तुरन्त रोका जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से राजा लोग अपनी रानियों को लेकर जंगलों में शिकार के लिये जाते हैं और वहां से हिरन आदि को मार कर अपने घरों को सजाने के लिए काम में लाते हैं। इन को भी 12 साल से पहले के जानवर नहीं मारने चाहिएं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जीव-जन्तुओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टट्टी की आड़ में शिकार खेलना तो पाप है ही, लेकिन यह खुले आम शिकार खेलना और बिना हथियार के लोग जाते हैं यह महापाप लोगों ने शिकार की शुरूवात क्यों की। राजा महाराजाओं ने अपने मनोविनोद के लिए इस प्रथा को शुरू किया और यह प्रथा चलती रही नतीजा यह हुआ कि सारे जंगल खत्म हो गए। जंगलों का नाम नहीं रहा। हमारे राजस्थान में किस तरीके से जंगल कटे हैं इसके बारे में कहना कठिन है। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं कि राजस्थान में भी जंगल हैं। उदयपुर के जिले में बहुत घने जंगल हैं, अलवर में भी हैं। परसों अखबार में आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि भरतपुर की सैंक्चुअरी में से कई जानवर चले गए। बाढ़ के कारण भरतपुर सैंक्चुअरी का मटियामेट हो गया।

1912 में एक कानून बना था और आज 60 साल के बाद यह कानून आ रहा है। तो इसकी क्या मंशा थी ? पहले पहल 1912 में कानून बना था और 1950 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के समय में यह बात तय हुई कि हमको अपनी एक नेशनल फोरेस्ट पौलिसी तय करनी चाहिये। 1950 के बाद इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस 22 साल में सारे जंगल कट गये और जानवर समाप्त हो गए या चले गए और मनोविनोद के लिए कोई साधन नहीं रहे। तो हम लोग समय निकल जाने पर जागते हैं। लेकिन खैर अब भी जाग गए तो अच्छा है। मंत्री महोदय का जो नाम है माननीय शेरसिंह, तो शेर भी बचे और सिंह भी बचे, यह ठीक बात है। लेकिन जो कानून आप लाए हैं इसमें बहुत कमियां हैं। इस कानून में एक खामी है जिसकी वजह से आदिवासियों की हत्या हो जायगी। सवाई माधोपुर में एक वाइल्ड शेर को कंजरवेटर ने मार दिया, भरतपुर में डी. एफ. ओ. ने टाइगर को खत्म कर दिया। तो जो सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं उनके मनोविनोद का यह साधन है। इस ऐक्ट में यह होगा कि आदिवासियों को पुलिस परेशान कर सकती है। आप कहते हैं कि कलेक्टर नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर के जंगल को ले लेगा बल्कि परपज में। It will be acquired for a public purpose. तो जो आदिवासी वहां रहते है उनको कुछ कंसीडरेशन नहीं मिलेगा। जिस आदिवासी की 50 बीघा जमीन है उसको आप क्या कंसीडरेशन देंगे ? We have acquired it for a public purpose and, therefore, we want to give you only a little amount. और रिकवरी के बारे में आप ने देखा होगा कि उसका मैन्डेटरी प्रोवीजन है कि वह हैल्प करे। मैं क्यों हैल्प करूं कि आपको बताऊं कि कैसे जानवर मारा गया। जो आदमी आज जंगल में रह रहा है उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वहां अगर किसी जानवर की हत्या हो गई है तो वह उस

सरकारी कर्मचारी के साथ इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए घूमेगा। मैंने अपने संशोधन दिए हैं, उन पर जब बोलूंगा तो विस्तार से बताऊंगा, वैसे यह बिल तो ठीक है लेकिन इसको थोड़ा बहुत डिटेल में स्टडी करें तो इससे पूरा लाभ मिल सकता है।

श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : जनाब नायब कलीब, राजा कर्ण सिंह की जादू-बयां तकरीर के बाद बहुत कम रह जाता है कि मैं कुछ कहूं। मैंने कई बार इस ऐवान में और मुताबिद कमेटियों में तहफ्फुज़ जंगली जानवरों के बारे में बिल लाने की मांग की है। मुझे खुशी है कि आज यह बिल इस सदन में ज़ेरे बहस है। हमारे यहां कहावत है "देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद।"

मैं जिस मुकाम से आता हूं वह एक जंगली इलाका है। मेरे घर के पीछे कुछ पहाड़ है जहां पर हमारे बचपन में बोर बच्चे हुआ करते थे, लेकिन अब वहां सिर्फ मंगुरू और सांप रह गये हैं। हैदराबाद से 12 मील दूरी पर सरूनगर शिकारगाह थी जहां हजारों जानवर थे। लेकिन अब तो शायद वहां खरगोश भी न होंगे। इस की चन्द वजूहात बयां करने से पहले यही कहूंगा कि अगर यही हाल रहा तो इन जानवरों को तस्वीर में ही देखना होगा। सरकार पर जंगली जानवरों की हिफाज़त की उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है जितनी इन्सानों की हिफाज़त की। हज़रते इन्सान असफ़ुल मखलूक कहलाता है।

जानवरों के कम होने की खास वजह यह है कि जंगल कम हो गये और मुताबिद तरीकों पर शिकार, जो कि खासकर खलाफी तरीके पर किये जाते हैं, यही अहम वजह इसकी है। इसके अलावा मुख्तलिफ जानवरों को, परिन्दों को बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में जालों और फंदों से पकड़कर मारा जाता है। हमारे यहां खास्द के गोले बनाये जाते हैं जिसको खाकर जानवर मर जाते हैं। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। इसके अलावा एक नया तरीका हो गया है, खासकर दरिन्दों को मारने के लिये। और वह यह है कि जहरी दवायें उन जानवरों पर डाली जाती हैं जिनको दरिन्दे मारते हैं। इस जहरीली दवा के छिड़कने से यह होता है कि अगर 10 मिनट के बाद उस मरे हुए जानवर को खाने के लिए दरिन्दा आए तो जो भी उसे खायेगा वह फौरन 10, 12 कदम के अन्दर मर जायेगा। मैं आप से कहूं कि एक दफा चार, पांच शेर एक ही जगह पांच, दस कदम के अन्दर मरे हुये पाये गए। आप कोई भी कानून बनाये लेकिन उस पर अमल कैसे करेंगे, असल चीज़ यही है।

जंगल में आग लगने से जानवरों के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे और परिन्दों के अंडे जल जाते हैं। इससे भी बहुत भारी नुकसान होता है। इन तरह के नुकसानात से जहां तक मुमकिन हो जानवरों को बचाना चाहिये। बगैर जंगल बढ़ाये जंगली जानवरों का तसव्वुर नहीं कर सकते। इसके अलावा जो सैंक्चुअरीज़ बना रहे हैं, जंगलों में छोटी-छोटी आबादियां बसी हुई है और वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा जानवर मारे जाते हैं। लिहाजा उन आबादियों के जंगलों के हटा कर दूसरी जगह बसाना पड़ेगा। जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बफर बैल्ट होनी चाहिये, दो, तीन मील की जिसमें आना जाना बन्द किया जाय लोगों का और रेस्ट्रिक्टेड तौर पर जानवरों को पाबन्दी के साथ भेजे। शिकार को कम से कम पांच साल के लिये बन्द कर दिया जाय और इस कानून को सख्ती से अमल में लाकर लोगों को सख्त और इबरतनाक सजायें दी जायें।

हमारे यहां दो गेम सैंक्चुअरीज़ है—खवाज और पाखाल—इनको डेवलप किया जाय। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्र भाल मणी तिवारी (बलरामपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने इस विषय पर बहुत प्रकाश डाला है। डा० कर्ण सिंह ने भी इस पर काफी प्रकाश डाला है। इस वास्ते मैं अधिक न कहते हुए जो पांच मिनट का समय आपने मुझे दिया है उसी में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

वन विभाग मे कर्मचारियों की संख्या पहले से ही काफी है। उसी संख्या से यह सारा काम चल सकता है। आपने इस बिल में एक अलग डायरेक्टर बनाने की बात कही है। यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। वन विभाग का आई. जी. हमारे देश का सर्वोपरि अधिकारी है, इस विभाग में। उसके अंडर रहते हुए यह सारा काम चलाया जा सकता है।

सैंक्चुअरी बनाने के लिए बहुत से क्षेत्र रिजर्व किए गए हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त कुछ दूसरे जंगल भी निश्चित किये जाने चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो उस इलाके के पड़ोस में रहने वाले लोग बहुत परेशान हो जाएंगे। छोटे छोटे जानवर खेती का बहुत नुकसान करते हैं।

मैंने इसमें पढ़ा है कि अंदमान और निकोबार में जो जन जातियां आदि बसती हैं उनके लिए पहले वाले नियम ही बने रहेंगे। देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में जन जातियों के लिए यह व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गई है। समान रूप से सबके लिए अगर इसको बनाया जाता और लागू किया जाता तो अच्छा था। यह जो भेदभाव है यह नहीं रहना चाहिये।

मैं टूरिस्ट विभाग के मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जंगलों की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिए और इस बिल में जो उद्देश्य बताये गए हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिए वह कुछ अतिरिक्त धन केन्द्र से मांगा करें ताकि विदेशी लोग हमारे देश की ओर आकर्षित हों और देश को उससे लाभ मिले। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो न केवल हमारे देश की शोभा घटती है बल्कि हमारे देश की जो परम्परा रही है, वह भी समाप्त होती है।

हमारे हैदराबाद के मित्र ने अपने भाषण में फारसी और उर्दू के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। यह चीज भी हमारे सदन की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिए बड़ी उपयोगी है। उनको तथा दूसरों को भी ऐसी भाषा बोलकर सदन की शोभा को बढ़ाना चाहिये। उनको इस काम के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहना चाहिये।

श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी): माननीय, दो मिनट में क्या कहूं फिर भी वन्य जीव संरक्षण का यह विधेयक हमारे देश की गौरवमयी परम्परा के अनुकूल है। अपने दल के नेता प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को तथा उनकी सरकार को मैं इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि जहां वह एक ओर देश में सामाजिक न्याय दिलाना चाहती हैं, देश में आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करना चाहती है वहां वह यह भी चाहती है कि हमारे देश की जो सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है, उसकी भी रक्षा की जाए। हमें गर्व है कि हमारा देश, भारत, विश्व के समुदाय में अपनी संस्कृति के मूल्यों के लिए, उनके आदर्शों के लिए, उनकी परम्पराओं के लिए विश्व का गुरु रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज का दिन हमारी संसद् के लिए बहुत ही गौरव का दिन है जबकि हम इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं जिसका देश की संस्कृति से बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध है। किसी भी देश की संस्कृति उस देश के प्राकृतिक दृश्यों उस देश के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों, उस देश के साहित्य और

संपत्ति, उस देश के वनों के पशु पक्षियों पर निर्भर करती है। इस विधेयक का सीधा संबंध देश के उन पशु पक्षियों के साथ है जो तेजी के साथ समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं। दुख की बात है हम इस पर ऐसे समय पर विचार कर रहे हैं जबकि पशु पक्षियों की संख्या में तीव्रता के साथ ह्रास आता जा रहा है और ऐसा लगता है कि अगर कोई समुचित व्यवस्था इस सम्बन्ध में न की गई तो एक वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर वे समाप्त हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा जो प्रवर समिति की बात कही गई है वह समय के अनुकूल नहीं है।

पशु पक्षियों की क्या स्थिति है, इसके बारे में मैं एक दो पंक्तियां कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

पक्षी यह समझते हैं चमन बदला है
तारे यह समझते है गगन बदला है
श्मशान की खामोशी मगर यह कहती है
है लाश वही सिर्फ कफन बदला है।

इसमें दो लाइनें अगर और जोड़ दी जाए कि—

शिकार नही बदला है शिकारी नही बदला है
देश में केवल पाषाण युग बदला है

तो मैं समझता हूं कि बात पूरी हो जाएगी। आदि युग में जब मनुष्य शिकार करता था तो अपना पेट भरने के लिए करता था। आज भी मनुष्य की मनोवृत्ति में अन्तर नही आया है। आज का मानव मानो यह कहना चाहता है कि वह बीसवीं शताब्दी का एक सभ्य मानव बन चुका है, एक संस्कृति उसकी बन चुकी है आज, लेकिन फिर भी वह पाषाण युग को नहीं भूल सका है और उसी तरह से शिकार की परम्परा में जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जिन्होंने इस बिल को प्रवर समिति के पास भेजने की बात कही है वे इस पर जोर नहीं देंगे और अपनी इस मांग को वापिस ले लेंगे। अगर वक्त निकल गया और पशु पक्षी समाप्त हो गए तब इस विधेयक का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाएगा। जैसे

का वर्षा जब कृषि सुखाने
समय चूक पनि का पछताने।

जब पशु पक्षी मर चुकेंगे तो इस तरह के विधेयक को पास करवा कर क्या करेंगे जब जैसे कोई आशिक मर जाए तो माशूक आकर उस की कब्र पर दो कतरे आंसू बहाए तो उससे क्या फर्क पड़ेगा।

श्री मंगरु उइके (मंडला): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आध मिनट मे अपनी बात कह लूंगा। इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आदिवासियों को बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाइयो का सामना करना पड़ेगा। उनको बुरी तरह से फंसाया जाएगा। हिंसा की बात मैं नहीं कहता हू। लेकिन इस कानून के अन्दर उनको इस बुरी तरह से फंसाया जाएगा कि अनुमान नही लगाया जा सकता है और जितना एक्सप्लायटेशन उनको आज तक हुआ हैउस से कहीं ज्यादा एक्सप्लायटेमन उनका इससे होगा। इस वास्ते इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाना चाहिये और मैं सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने जाकर अपने विचार आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में रखूंगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I am extremely grateful to hon. Members who have participated in the debate and who generally welcomed this Bill. I am especially greatful to Dr. Karan Singh who intervened in the Debate and who lightened us by his speech which was full of emotion and which was rational also. One point raised by hon. Members was regarding the protection of the interests of the tribals. Mr. Deb and others mentioned this. We tried to collect

[Prof. Sher Singh]

information from all the States regarding the hunting rights of the tribals and the information that we received was from only one State, the Union Territory of Andamans. There are some hunting rights of tribals. We have protected those rights. We have provided this in Section 65 of this Bill. Therein we have provided that the hunting rights conferred on the Scheduled Tribes of the Nicobar islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands will be protected. There are forest laws which even now cover hunting, and there, hunting is prohibited for tribals as well as for others.

One question was raised about the difficulty which they may have to face for protecting the crop. The fear was, they may not be able to kill the animals for saving the crops. This point was raised by some hon. Members. I request them to read Section 11 (1) (b) wherein it is provided that the Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer may, if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in Schedule II, Schedule III or Schedule IV, has become dangerous to human life or to property (including standing crops on any land) or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, by order in writing and stating the reasons therefor, permit and person to hunt such animal or cause such animal to be hunted. Property includes cattle also If the animal becomes dangerous for cattle and for persons or for crops, that animal included in Schedules II to IV can be killed. The only exemption is in respect of Schedule I, because, these are rarest of animals which we do not want to become extinct.

SHRI R. V. BADE : The animal can be killed with the permissioa of the Government if it becomes dangerous. That can be done with the permission of the Government. But, if it attacks cattle, can you *suo motu* kill it or not ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Here it says—"Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer". There are so many officers in the forest itself. The cultivator can obtain permission from him and then kill. That provision is already there.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I know of one case where so many crops were destroyed because a tiger was killing the cattle; I had to wait for one full month, before I got permission from the State Government to kill that particular tiger. After waiting for a long time when the permission came, I killed it.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Professor Hiren Mukerjee raised several points. He mentioned about Rewa White Tigers. He wanted to know whether they are being maintained or not. I want to mention for his information that they are being maintained, in the Delhi Zoological Park. He raised the question of the bird sanctuary in the Salt Lake area. We are in correspondence with the West Bengal Government. But the Civil Aviation Department has raised some objection, regarding the formation of a bird sanctuary there because of its nearness to the airport. We are considering all these points. As for the provision of better telecommunication facilities, this is also under active consideration of the Government for certain selected sanctuaries and national parks. Grant of permission for photographic use of sanctuaries is also provided for. Some points were raised about taxi-dermy. Control of commerce in wild animals and taxi-dermy is provided for in Chapter V.

One point was raised by Shri Daga. This is about the term 'public purpose'. He said this term need not be there, so that compensation may not be heavy. It is not possible for us to acquire any land unless it is acquired for a public purpose. Therefore we have to make this particular provision for it.

References were made about black buck, portridges and elephants. We have authorised the State Government and the State Governments have powers to include any animal, not being those of Schedule I or the second part of Schedule II. It is difficult for them to take out once they are included in Schedule I, but they can always add animals in the first part of Schedule II. That power rests with the State Government.

Mr. Mohanraj Kalingarayar of Tamilnadu spoke about the raising of ucalyptus plantations. I may inform him, this is not

done in wild life reserve areas. Tbis is only done in protective forests. He also raised the question of locating vaterinary dispensaries in sanctuaries and national parks. We have made provision for inoculation and prophylactic measures against diseases in sanctuaries. It has been provided for. But I do not think that it is necessary for every sanctuary or every national park to have a veterinary dispensary of its own, because it is not possible for us to bring those animals every now and then, because those animals are not there to be caught. So, there is no need to locate any dispensary there.

A question has been raised about fish, whether fish is also included in wild life and whether something is being done m regard to fish also. There is a provision in the Bill under which fishing also could be regulated.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : That is only for inland fisheries.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : There are two types of fish actually.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I agree with the hon. Member that we should have some organisation at the all-India level to protect wild life.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : One for fish also.

PROF. SHER SINGH . We have one headed by Dr. Karan Singh, and under his dynamic leadership, the Indian Board for Wild Life is doing very well; I suppose everyone will agree with me on this, and we should congratulate him for the various steps that he has been taking for protecting wild life.

As for the ecological aspect also, because due to water pollution or air pollution etc. wild life is destroyed, recently Government have constituted a National Committee on Environmental Planning.

As for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, I do not agree because if it is referred, it will take some more time, and as one hon. Member has said, within two or three days of the introduction of this Bill, seven rhinocéroses have been killed, and, therefore, I think that in the interes ts of wild life protection, it is necessary that once this Bill is moved, we should not waste any time but should pass it immediately.

I thank all hon. Members who have taken part in the this debate and welcomed this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the protection of wild animals and birds and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. Since there are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4 I shall put them together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Power to delegate)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now come to clause 5.

SARI D P. JADEJA : I have an amendment to the Title.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Normally we take up clause 2 first and go on till we come to the end of the clauses and the Schedules, if any, and then we take up clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title. That is the procedure.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 1 and 2, *omit* 'with the previous approval of the Central Government.' (12)

[Shri M.C. Daga]

Page 5, lines 5 and 6, *omit* 'with the previous approval of the State Government'. (13)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put these two amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Constitution of wild Life Advisory Board)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments to clause 6, some of which have been given notice of only today. If they are moved, I shall read out those amendments to the House. Others which were circulated before need not be read out.

Is Shri D. P. Jadeja moving his amendments?

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : No, I am not moving them. But I would like to explain. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is he moving the amendments or not ?

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : No.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 21, *for* 'Chief Secretary' *substitute* 'Revenue Secretary' (14)

Page 5, line 32, *after* 'and' *insert* 'not exceeding three'. (15)

Page 5, line 32, *after* 'non-officials,' *insert* 'the rest'. (16)

Page 5, (i) lines 35 and 36,—

for 'one of the members of the Board' *substitute* 'Chief Conservator of Forests or Chif Wild Life Warden'

(ii) line 36,—*for* 'thereof' *substitute* 'of the Board'. (17)

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

Page 5, *after* line 34, *insert* :

'Provided in those Districts where there are tribal blocks, four members out of fifteen should be from the Scheduled Tribe'. (50)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment standing in the name of Prof. Sher Singh. Is he moving it ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : No, I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put all amendments together.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Mine may be put separatelly.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I accept amendment No. 17 moved by Shri M. C. Daga.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 14 by Shri Daga to vote.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

Page 5,—

(i) lines 35 and 36,—

For "one of the members of the Board" *substitute* "Chief Conservator of Forests or Chief Wild Life Officer"

(ii) line 36,—*for* "thereof" *substitute* "of the Board". (17)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 15 and 16 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 50 by Shri Bade to vote.

Amendment No. 50 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Procedure to be followed by the Board)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

after line 44, *insert*—

"Provided that no such meeting shall be held outside territory of the respective State." (31)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendmen No. 31 to vote.

Amendment No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Hunting of wild animals)

PROF. SHER SINGH : I move :

Page 6, line 21,—

for "under" *substitute* "referred to in" (60)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

Page 6, line 21,—

for "under" *substitute* "referred to in" (60)

The Motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (Hunting of wild aimals to be permitted in certain cases

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I move :

Page 7, line 31,—

after "person" *insert*—

"or in defence of one's standing crops" (32)

Page 7,—

after line 37, *insert*—

"Provided that meat of the killed wild animal or animals shall not be used as traditionally eaten category of food by the killer." (33)

SHRI R. V. BADE : I move :

Page 7, line 31,—

after "person" *insert*—

"or for protection of his cattle or crops" (51)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put these amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 32, 33 and 51 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Suspension or cancellation of Licence)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment by Mr. Rana. Are you moving? —No. The question is :

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted,

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 (Appeals)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I move :

Page 8, line 21,—

after "communication" *insert*—

"reached" (34)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendment No. 21. Mr. Daga — not moving. The question is :

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(Collector to determine rights)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I move :

Page 9, line 35,—

add at the end—

"Right of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary shall include the rights of tribal thumias over the land which has been traditionally used for the purpose of jhum cultivation by tribal people." (35)

SHRI R. V. BADE : I move :

Page 9, line 35,—

add at the end—

"The Collector should see that such area is not near the vicinity of irrigated land or land used for growing crops." (52)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put these amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos, 35 and 52 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 20 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(Restriction on entry in sanctuary)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Sir, I have an amendment, No. 36 to clause 27. I beg to move :

Page 11,—

omit lines 26 to 43. (36)

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move my amendment No. 61 to clause 27. I beg to move :

Page 11, line 16,—

for "who ordinarily resides"

substitute—

"who has been permitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer to reside" (61)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amended No. 36 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 61 to the vote of the House The question is :

Page 11, line 16—

for "who ordinarily resides"

substitute—

"who has been permitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer to reside" (61)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 and 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Causing fire prohibited)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Sir, I have an amendment to clause 30. I beg to move :

Page 12,—

after line 42 *insert*.—

"Provided that nothing contained in clause 30 shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he sets fire for the purpose of jhuming in the near-by area and if such fire caused the burning of a sanctuary due to the spread of fire of the burning of jhum." (37)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 37 to the vote of the House

Amendment No. 37 was put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clauss 35—*(Declaration of National Parks)*

SHRI R. V. BADE : Sir, I have an amendment to clause 35.

I beg to move :

Page 13,—

after line 42, *insert*—

"provided that the area declared to be a national park or sanctuary should be five miles away from the land used for growing crops." (53)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 53 to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Amendment No. 53 was *put* and *negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 35 stand part of the Bill "

The motion was *adopted.*

Clause 35 was *added to the Bill*

Clauses 36 to 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 39—(*Wild animals, etc , to be Government property*)

SHRI DASARATHA DFB : Sir I have an amendment to clause 39.

I beg to move :

Page 15,—lines 17 and 18,—

omit "or meat derived from any wild animal" (38)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 38 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 38 was *put* and *negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was *adopted.*

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clause 40—(*Declarations*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments—Nos. 39 and 40 by Mr. Deb and No. 62 by Prof. Sher Singh.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move :

Page 16, line 2,—

omit "or meat derived from such animal," (39)

Page 16,—

after line 5, *insert*—

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-clause shall apply to the wild animals' articles that were acquired and have been possessed by any person before the commencement of this Act." (40)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put Amendments Nos. 39 and 40 to the House.

Amendments No. 39 and 40 were put and negatived.

Amendment made :

Page 15, line 49,—

after "for sale" *insert*—

"or otherwise transfer" (62)
(*Prof Sher Singh*)

MR. DFPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 40 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was *adopted.*

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause *41* was *added to the Bill.*

Clause 42(C—*ertificate of ownership*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEARER : There are two amendments. Amendment No. 7 is by Prof. Sher Singh. That has been circulated. No. 41 is by Mr. Deb.

Amendment made :

Page 16,—

omit line 33 (7)
(*Prof. Sher Singh*)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move :

Page 16,—

after line 33, *insert*—

"(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to wild animals and wild animals' articles possessed by any person before the commencement of this Act." (41)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Deb's amendment No. 41.

Amendment No. 41 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKEY : The ques : tion is :

"That clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adapted.

Clause *42*, as *amended*, was *added to the Bill.*

Clause 43—
(*Regulation of transfer of animal*, etc.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment by Shri Jadeja. He is not moving it. The question is :

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44—
(*Dealings in trophy and animal articles with out licence prohibited*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are three amendments by Mr Bade—Nos. 54, 55 and 56.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

Page 18, line 17,—

for "fifteen" *substitute* "thirty" (54)

Page 18, line 39,—

for "one year" *substitute* "three years" (55)

Page 18, line 41,—

for "one year" *substitute* "three years" (56)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put these amendments of Mr. Bade to the House.

Amendments Nos. 54 to 56 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 45 to 48 were added to the Bill.

Clause 49—
Purchase of captive animal, etc. by a person other than a licensee

16 hrs.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : I beg to move:

Page 20, line 25,—

after "purchase" *insert* "receive" (29)

PROF. SHER SINGH : I am accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 20, line 25,—

after "purchase" *insert*, "receive" (29)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 49, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The motion was *adopted.*

Clause 49, as *amended,* was *added* to *the Bill.*

Clause 50 was *added* to *the Bill.*

Clause 51—(*Penalties*)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move :

Page 21, line 49,—

for "two years" *substitute* "six months" (42)

Page 21, line 50,

for "two thousand" *substitute* "one hundred" (43)

Page 22, line 6 and 7,

for "six years" *substitute* "one year" (44)

Page 22, line 7,

for "five" *substitute* "one" (45)

Page 22, line 10,

for "one year" *substitute* "six months" (46)

Page 22, line 11,

for "one thousand" *substitute* "one hundred". (47)

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move : Page 22,

omit lines 22 to 27. (57)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Amendment No. 48 is not admissible because an amendment cannot have a negative effect. I will now put Amendment Nos. 42 to 47 and 57 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 42 to 47 and 57 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 51 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 51 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 52 to 54 were added to the Bill.

Clause 55—(*Cognizance of offences*)

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

Page 23, lines 16 and 17,—

for "the authorised officer"

substitute—

"such other officer as the State Government may authorise in this behalf" (11)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 23, lines 16 and 17,—

for ' the authorised officer"

substitute—

"such other officer as the State Government may authorise in this behalf" (11)

The motion was addopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 55, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 56 and 57 were added to the Bill.

Clause 58—(Offences by companies.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move :

Page 23,—

omit lines 37 to 40. (39)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 49 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 49 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 58 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 58 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no amendment to clauses 59 to 61. I put them to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 59 to 61 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 59 to 61 were added to the Bill

Clause 62 (Declaration of certain wild animals to be vermin.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

Page 25, line 1,—

for "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2)"

substitute "Subject to the provisions" (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 25, line 1,—

for "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2)"

substitute "Subject to the provision (8)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Clauses 62 as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 62, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no amendments to clauses 63 to 66.

The question is :

"That clauses 63 to 66 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 63 to 66 were added to the Bill

First Schedule

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

Page 28,—

in item 17,—

for "harmani" *substitute* "crossoptilon" (9)

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

Page 28,—

after line 31, *insert*—

"19. Peecock (*Mayur*). (58)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment No. 9 moved by Prof. Sher Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 28,—

in item 17,—

for "*harmani*" *substitute* "crossoptilon" (9)

The motion was adopted-

SHRI R. V. BADE : I am withdrawing my amendment.

Amendment No. 58 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule, as amended, was added the Bill

Second Schedule, Third Schedule and Fourth Schedule were added to the Bill,

Fifth Schedule

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments Nos. 6 and 30 in the name of Shri D. P. Jadeja.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : I beg to move :

Page 33,—

omit line 10. (6)

Page 33, line 4,—

omit "1. Bandicoots." (30)

PROF. SHER SINGH : I am accepting Amendment Nos. 6 and 30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 33,—

omit line 10. (6)

Page 33. line 4,—

omit "1. Bandicoots." (30)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Fifth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Fifth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title, extent and commencement.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to clause 1 by Shri Jadeja. Are you moving ?

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : No, Sir; I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, I put clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Long Title to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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16.10 hrs.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the next item, Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan :

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

16.10-1/2 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*)

This is a very simple measure which is being brought before the House. As the hon. House is aware, this Act was origi-

nally brought about for certain historical reasons, but what has happened in the meanwhile is that it has now developed into a period museum of considerable significance. The estimates Committee of Parliament had suggested measures to bring about cert in improvements and in accordance with the broad wishes expressed by the Estimates Committee, the followihg schemes have been included in the Fourth Plan for implementation : (1) improvement of library; (2) setting up of a conservation unit; (3) development schemes suggested by the Estimates Committee regarding display of objects and procurement of scientific equipment for preservation, including cellulose acetate papers; (4) preparation of standardised stock register and classified catalogues; and (5) publication of guide books.

Some money has already been provided in the Budget in the current year and more will be allocated during the balance of the Fourth Plan.

It was felt that, in the manner in which this Act was originally conceived, no qualifications were provided for the membership of the Board. In this very short Bill it is said that the two nominees of the Government and the other persons who are to be appointed by the trustees would all be persons having expert knowledge of the exhibits in the Museum, museologists, historians or art historians.

Another provision which this Bill seeks to introduce is that, instead of the president being the President of the Board, the Minister in charge of the Ministry of the Central Government concerned with matters relating to Victoria Memorial shall be the president.

This particular measure has caused certain misgivings which has been expressed in the other House and which, I am sure, would be widely held in this House, also, and that is, regarding the name 'Victoria Memorial'. I would like to clarify that it is a name which makes me feel very unhappy indeed as I had stated in the other House. But, at the moment, Sir, it is a name which occurs in List I, of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, and I am having this matter examined, whether it would be possible for us to change this and if so, in what manner. In any case, that slant that has to be given to this Museum is a very different one, on the basis of which this institution was originally set up. The Board, as it was constituted, hardly provided any opportunity for the experts to give this new slant and, therefore, I am seeking your indulgence and through you of this House to put forward this measure. I hope that, as a result of this measure, the new slant which all of us want to give to this Museum will be given so that it becomes a centre of modern Indian history, that it portrays quite correctly the hopes and aspirations of the masses of the people, particularly, the struggle for freedom, and that whatever ojects of art are there are properly looked after, maintained and exhibited.

I, therefore, hope that this measure would be accepted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I was concerned about this nomenclature 'Victoria memorial' even before the Hon. Minister of Education mentioned about it. This name recalls to our minds those hateful and shameful days of the British rule in India. This name is a symbol of those days which we are reminded of with a sense of humiliation.

After 25 years of Independence and after 22 years of the adoption of the Constitution of India, this abnoxious nomenclature should have been changed through an amendment in the Constitution. We are surprised that this has not been done through all those years. This ought to have been done much earlier. I hope the Government will take up this matter at the earliest. We have amended very intricate and controversial provisions of the Constitution. I do not think that any Member of this House or of Rajya Sabha will oppose the amendment in the Constitution to change this obnoxious name which only reminds us of our days of subjugation and the worst days of British Colo

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

nialism of which we were the victims. Only the minimum possible time will be required to amend the Constitution for this purpose and this measure will not meet with any opposition from any quarters. We have seen that the names of many roads in Calcutta and elsewhere in the country have been changed and the statues of many British rulers have been removed. Therefore, changing the name of this memorial should not pose any problem.

Coming to this Bill, Sir, in the first amendment the word 'President of India' occurring in the earlier Bill has been substituted by the words 'the Ministry of the Central Government concerned with matters relating to the Victoria Memorial'. There is nothing to object to this amendment because the President is guided by the advice given by the Ministers, anyway.

As regards the seconda mendment, *i.e.*, clause (d) I have to say, Sir, that according to this amendment only those persons who 'in the opinion' of the Central Government have expert knowledge of the exhibits in the Victoria Memorial or are musicologists, historians or art historians will be nominated by the Government. I have apprehension about this term 'in the opinion of the Government. This means that if the Government feels that some personss posses the necessary qualifications they can be nominated by the Government, he may be any Tom, Dick and Harry. This matter of 'opinion' is the vital thing. If in the opinion of the Central Government they are musicologists or historians or art historians, they can be nominated though they may not have any knowledge or qualifications in those lines.

During the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, some freedom fighters of West Bengal were selected by the Government for being honoured through presentation of 'Tamra Patras'. It was widely published in leading papers that many prominent and genuine freedom fighters have been left out of the list and as a result they were not presented with these Tamra Patras. It appeared that they were not eligible for this honour. This is an instance how the Government's opinion works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mention about Tamrapatra is not relevant. This Bill is about Victoria Memorial.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : I am only citing the example. Her it is said :

"That in the opinion of the Central Government". Opinions differ.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the use of going into Tamra Patra or any patra ? It is not relevant. Now you come to the Bill.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : About the third amendment, Sir, it has been stated *inter-alia* therein 'shall be nominated by the Trustees.' We have objection to this word 'nominated' again. The trustees will nominate the representatives to represent the general body of subscribers. This is not proper. There is no guarantee that such persons will represent the subscribers in the real sense. For example a member of Parliament can be said to represent the Parliament That I can understand. But if an outsider who is not a member of Parliament is said to represent the Parliament will, that be proper ? Therefore, the subscribers should choose their own representatives. The provision of the Bill is not clear here. Why should the trustees nominate them ? I feel that the word 'nominated' should be substituted by the word 'elected by the subscribers.' This will be in keeping with democratic principle also. I hope the hon. Minister will agree to the suggestion based on democratic principles, if he cares for democratic values.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by my colleague who spoke before me. It is a tragedy, it is a sad commentary on our democracy, that still we have to tolerate the name of Victoria Memorial. Although I do not come from Calcutta, I visit Calcutta. There are thousands of foreigners who go there and take photograph of this memorial. Some of them turn round and ask us : How is it that you tolerate this photo of this lady, a relic of foreign imperialism, who bled your

country white ? We are unable to give an answer. Such statues in other countries have been removed. Even in Calcutta the statue of King George V was removed and those of the Army Generals who bled our country white were all removed. But the statue of this lady remains shining even today. I do not know what is the good in her. Is it because she was a friend of India ? Not at all. During her reign the maximum of mis-rule took place in India. She bled our country white.

I am sure, you, Mr. Chairman, will permit me to say that the worst massacre took place in this country during her rule. It is my submission that this hated relic and symbol of British tyranny should be removed forthwith. Let it be kept in a museum if at all it should be preserved, with a caption on its head : "Here lies the relic of British Imperialism; she was responsible for bloodshed in our country."

In reply to the debate in the other House the hon. Minister said that he would like to give a different slant but then there are constitutional difficulties in the way to remove the name. I think if there is any provision standing in the way, it should be amended and both the Houses will only too gladly and readily agree to change the name, Victoria Memorial.

This can be a great museum where paintings of great leaders, martyrs of Bengal can be hung like C. R. Das, J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jatin Das, all those whom Britishers used to call 'terrorists' but who really terrorised the Britishers and challenged the British Imperialism, with the help of their revolvers. What do we find there ? What are the paintings there ? One of the paintings is the battle of Plassy where Mir Jaffer is shown surrendering to Lord Clive. That photograph is still there. Thousands of people go there.

There is a suggestion by many eminent artists and dramatists that it should be made a national theatre. Articles have been written in the *Jugantar* about this. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly get them translated and read them. There is a movement going on in West Bengal that this should be converted into a national theatre. Some people say that this should be converted into a national museum where the letters and other literature of the terrorists, or those whom the Britishers called terrorits and the freedom-fighters and martyrs should be kept. Instead of that, where are these things kept today ? Perhaps, they may be kept in the Lal Bazar Thana. I do not know whether they have been burnt.

Here is a golden opportunity to remove that lady from there, her repulsive and repugnant face, and immediately she must be replaced by the statues of our martyrs who had shed the last drop of their blood for the sake of the country.

I would request the hon. Minister who is a product of the nationalist struggle, and who knows the subject well to consider this matter. We are fortunate to get an Education Minister who knows something about education. I would request him to associate renowned historians, and they should be possibly nominated on this particular committee. I have no objection if that is done. But I would only request the hon. Minister to consider one thing. I would like to suggest to him that we can follow what is done in the other countries. For instance, if we go to the Soviet Union, we find that students are taken and they are shown those places where the enemies of the revolution were shot. Those pictures and paintings are all there ; there are also the pictures of those who had stood against communism. If we go to the Latin American countries also, there also they will show us pictures and paintings of those who wanted to rob their country.

Here, I take my hats off to the peaceful people of Calcutta who have not removed the statue of Queen Victoria. We could remove her statue in Kanpur ; one fine morning everybody found that instead of Queen Victoria's statue, the statue of Gandhiji was there. We could remove it very nicely without damaging the statue. A simila thing could have been done long ago at Calcutta also. Perhaps, the people of Calcutta must have been engaged in other things all these days.

I have no objection to this Bill, and let the constitution be amended, and let the name be changed. I am sure the hon. Minister will agree to this. I would request the hon. Minister to give us a definite answer to this question and say that the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

constitution will be amended and within one month, this lady's statute is bound to be moved from there.

*SHRI C. T. DHANDHPANI (Dharapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill.

I am sure, Sir, that none in this House will express any doubt about the need to protect and to preserve the historically important and valuable ancient literature and monuments. But, the Members of this House are bound to get the impression that only after the Estimates Committee of this House—of which you are presently the Chairman, Sir—had made certain recommendations in regard to maintenance and preservation of such precious things, which have cultural and historical importance, that the Government thought of taking steps in that direction I got this feeling when the hon Minister of Education stated that in due deference to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee certain schemes had been incorporated in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the maintenance and preservation of Victoria Memorial which according to him has now developed into a period museum of considerable importance and significance. I wish to remind him that there are many such equally important monuments scattered throughout the Indian sub-continent which require immediate attention of the Government and it is also the sacred and bounden duty of the Government to preserve them for posterity.

As my hon. friends who preceded me pointed out, the name 'Victoria Memorial' is a standing reminder of the hated British Imperialism which was driven out of this country two and half decades ago. The hon. Minister himself expressed the same sentiments. But he stated that there was some ticklish constitutional snag, which he promised to remove as early as possible. I wish to submit that this name 'Victoria Memorial' should be changed and this House would only be too glad to give its approval for the constitutional amendment.

I understand that certain scientific equipmentfor preservation of Victoria Memorial are likely to be imported I do not know whether we should take recourse to importing these things. In our country we have many eminent museologists, historians and art historians whose assistance is readily available in this matter. Could not the Government think of utilising their services? The Government should endeavour to procure things indigenously for this purpose.

This is no doubt an important problem, but comparatively a minor problem. The people of Calcutta alone are intimately concerned with this problem. I would request the hon. Minister not to misconstrue what I am going to say as a Central-State issue. I am sure that the hon. Minister will agree with me that the concerned State is much more aware of the kind of problems in regard to the maintenance and preservation of things of historical importance. Hence, the Central Government, fortunately endowed with all kinds of financial resources, should give financial assistance to the State Government in this regard. It is not only the Victoria Memorial which requires such financial assistance from the Centre, but there are any number of such historically important institutions which are in need of immediate attention and financial assistance from the Centre.

For example, Unstarred Question 2883 was raised by my hon. friend, Shri J. M. Gowder, belonging to my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, which reads as follows :

> "Will the Education Minister state the reasons for deferring the proposal of formally declaring the TMSS Mahal Library, Thanjavur as an institution of national importance ; and
>
> the manner in which Government propose to assist the Library financially ?

The answer of the Education Minister is as follows :

> The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not agreed to the proposal of the Central Government that the constitution of the Board of Management of the TMSS Mahal Library, Thanjavur when declared and financially assisted as an Institute of importance, should

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

be on the same lines as those of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Board, Patna.

(b) the matter is under consideration.

I refer to this because the Saraswathi Mahal Library is a treasure-house of ancient Sanskrit literature about Indian culture, about science, about atom and about ancient India's achievements in these fields. It has also got innumerable palm-leaf inscriptions in Tamil which are of great value and importance. When the State Government ask for financial assistance from the Centre for the purpose of preserving and maintaining these invaluable and precious things, it is really regrettable that the Centre should put forth certain conditions about the constitution of the management board etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN . The subject under discussion is the Victoria Memorial.

SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI : The subject is only the question of assistance. I am not going out of relevance to the Bill. When the Government have come forward to taking steps for the preservation and maintenance of Victoria Memorial, name of which smacks of our serfdom under the British, I want to request the Government that they should come forward to assist financially many such institutions of cultural and historical importance spread throughout the Indian sub-continent.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य (कासगंज) : विक्टोरिया स्मारक विधेयक जो मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है, इसको मैंने देखा है। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व जब यहां पर अंग्रेजी शासन था उस समय एक उर्दू के शायर द्वारा लिखा गया शेर मुझे याद आ गया। उसने लिखा था :

दिल से ही जाती रही आजादी की याद
इतने खूनगर हो गए हम दाम के।

अंग्रेजी कुशासन को भारत से निकले हुए लगभग पच्चीस वर्ष हो चुके हैं। आज हमने अपनी आजादी की रजत जयन्ती भी मनाई है। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि गुलामी के दिनों में अंग्रेज जिस संक्रामक रोग को देश में लाए यद्यपि आज उनको यहां से गए हुए पच्चीस साल हो गए हैं लेकिन लगता ऐसे है कि वे. . .

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : There is no quorum in the House. This is not the lunch recess. We had a greed to waive the rule for quorum during the lunch-honr only, but at other times, there should be quorum; some sanctity should be attached to this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Maha Deepak Singh Shakya may resume his seat for a while.

Let the quorum bell be rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may now resume his speech.

I would request hon. Members to please maintain quorum, so that the work may not stop and hon. Members who are speaking may not be disturbed.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य. सभापति महोदय, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यद्यपि अंग्रेज भारत से पच्चीस वर्ष पूर्व विदा हो गए, लेकिन इस बिल को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनकी दी हुई गुलामी की भावना आज भी हमारे दिलों मे है, वह संक्रामक रोग अभी भी खत्म नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं। अगर ऐसा कोई विधेयक पेश करना ही था, तो हमारे देश में बहुत से महापुरुष और वीरांगनायें हुई हैं, जैसे लक्ष्मीबाई इत्यादि; उनके नाम पर स्मारक स्थापित करने के लिए विधेयक पेश किया जा सकता था।

ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि इस विधेयक को पेश करने के पीछे कोई विशेष बात है, कोई रहस्य है। इस में कहा गया है :

[श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य]

"खण्ड (अ) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खण्ड प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(अ) अभिदाताओं की साधारण सभा का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से न्यासियों द्वारा ऐसे इतने व्यक्ति नामनिर्देशित किये जाएंगे, जो न्यासियों की राय में उन व्यक्तियों में से है जिन्हें विक्टोरिया स्मारक के प्रदर्शों का विशेष ज्ञान है या जो संग्रहालयकार, इतिहासकार या कला इतिहासकार हैं।"

इसमें "केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से" की जो बात कही गई है, उससे पता चलता है कि वह एकाधिकारकरण की दिशा मे जा रही है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि यह अधिकार सभा को दिया जाये और सभा के द्वारा जो व्यक्ति अनुमोदित किए जायें, उन्हे स्वीकार किया जाये।

एक तरफ तो विधेयकों में संशोधन किए जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते है कि जो यात्री और दर्शक संग्रहालयों मे जाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई भी व्यवस्था ठीक से नही होती है। उनको समझाने के लिए न कोई गाइड होता है और न कोई गाइड बुक। एक तरफ तो संग्रहालयों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए संशोधन लाये जाते है और दूसरी तरफ आये-दिन मूर्तियों की चोरी की घटनायें होती हैं। इसका क्या कारण है? गवर्नमेंट वे इस तरफ ध्यान नही दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान दे और इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाये।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have very little to reply to really. The mam objection has been about the name. I have already submitted that I want to change the whole slant of the Museum and I share the sentiments of the House.

Objection was raised by my hon. friend, Shri M. Halder, about the Chairman. Since all of us want a considerable change to be made, it is only proper that a person who is responsible to this House becomes the Chairman.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Whether it is the Chairman or the Minister in charge.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : If he thinks there is no objection, I have nothing further to say.

So far as the question of experts is concerned, till now the Central Government nominated two persons and it could nominate anyone it liked. Now at least the Central Government is bound to nominate only those who are considered to be expert. Similarly the word 'nomination' in the context obviously means election, because if a general body of trustees nominates someone, it means it is really an election.

Sir, so far as the point made by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee is concerned, I find myself in the fullest agreement. I will see to it, as I have said, that if we have, for historical reasons, to keep any relics, then there should be suitable caption, so that the young people who go there understand the significance of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Can't you get them stolen ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : That is advice by your the political allies.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I leave it to my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to think it over.

Then, I am sorry I cannot agree with the view that has been expressed that it should be converted into a theatre. I think it should remain a museum, but it should be given a new content, and it should be developed accordingly.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : What harm is there if you erect a stage there ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can have a theatre where only plays in respect of the freedom fighters and political plays are staged.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As regards the protection of historical objects, I am in full agreement with my hon. friend Shri Dhandapani. As the House would recall, only this morning, I have introduced a Bill with the leave of the House which seeks precisely to bring about this protection.

He referred to the imports of objects. The rules of the Government are very firm. Anything which is available in the country cannot be imported from outside. Only those things which are not available in the country and which are nevertheless considered to be essential for the country are permitted to be imported, and my hon friend can rest assured that nothing which is available in the country can be imported. I would like to go into the question of cellulose acetate myself. As has been pointed out, it was not being manufactured in India until sometime ago when I was connected a little more directly with education. Bot if it is now available, quite obviously we will use it, which has been produced locally, because the Estimates Committee's wishes have to be fulfilled.

Regarding the reference to the Saraswati Mahal Library, I am in entire agreement with my hon. friend that it is a national treasure and even though there may be a difference of opinion between the State Government and the Union Government as to what is the best way of organising the governing body, the Central Government should give financial assistance immediately so that the preservation of the manuscripts is not delayed. The other discussions can continue.

The point that I have mentioned about historical objec's in general also applies to articles like sculptures and other objects d'art.

With these few words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I move :

"That the Bill be passed.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE

&

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं "कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 14 जुलाई, 1972 को प्रख्यापित इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अध्यादेश 1972, (1972 का अध्यादेश संख्या 6) का निरनुमोदन करती है।"

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

मंत्री महोदय ने अध्यादेश के कारणों का विवरण देते हुए इस कम्पनी के बारे में जो इस का प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण किया गया है इसका उल्लेख किया है और सदस्यों को भी याद होगा कि मंत्री जी ने इस कंपनी के बारे में इसके प्रबंध अधिग्रहण के बहुत पहले संकेत दिया था कि इस कम्पनी को कभी भी सरकार अपने हाथ में ले सकती है. इसका काम ठीक नहीं है। इसी को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह कदम उठाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारे देश के मूलभूत उद्योग हैं उनको सरकार चलाए, सरकार देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए उनका प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले, इससे कोई असहमति नहीं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से अध्यादेश द्वारा इसका प्रबन्ध हाथ मे लिया गया है, उसके बारे में कुछ बाते विचारणीय हो सकती है। सरकार को मालूम था कि कम्पनी लगातार घाटे में चल रही है और फिर सरकार को यह भी मालूम था कि सरकार स्वयं भी मैजोरिटी शेअर्ज इस में रखती है, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 49.35 प्रतिशत शेयर्ज, एल. आई. सी. के हैं और स्टाक के ऊपर जो लोन दे रखा है वह भी 4.65 प्रतिशत है। इतने बड़े मैजोरिटी शेयर होते हुए गवर्नमेंट तो एक प्रकार से उसमे स्वयं भागीदार है और जब सरकार स्वयं भागीदार है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि लगातार वर्षों से जिस में घाटा चल रहा है, उस घाटे को सहन करते रहने का क्या कारण था ? प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण के लिए उस समय सामने आना जबकि सभा की बैठक न हो रही हो, ठीक नहीं है। इस प्रकार का विधेयक पहले भी यहां लाया जा सकता था जब अप्रैल मई में इस प्रकार का संकेत दिया गया था कि इसका प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है। उसी समय सरकार इसका प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए विधेयक ला सकती थी। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार दो वर्ष के लिये प्रबन्ध हाथ में ले रही हैं। दो वर्ष में सरकार ने जो अनुमान किया है उसके अनुसार मेंटेनेंस के ऊपर, सारी मशीनरी और अन्य उपकरण इत्यादि ठीक करने के ऊपर लगभग तीस करोड़ रुपए सरकार का खर्चा आएगा। इसके बाद क्या सरकार वापिस लौटा देना चाहती है और नहीं लौटाना चाहती तो सरकार को कहना चाहिए कि प्रबन्ध वापिस नही किया जाएगा। कोकिंग कोल माइंज के बारे में भी सरकार ने प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ मे लिया था और डेढ़ करोड़ का घाटा भुगतने के बाद दूसरा प्रबन्ध किया। सरकार को पहले ही यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि यदि कोई कारखाना घाटे में चले तो हम बजाय इसके कि भारी मात्रा मे मुआवजा देने की बात करें और भारी मात्रा मे घाटा सहन करने के बाद किसी प्रबन्ध को दूसरे हाथों मे सौपने की बात करें, तो पहले ही उसका प्रबन्ध हाथ मे लेना उचित है या उस पर पूर्ण विचार के बाद कोई कदम उठायें। मंत्री जी इसको स्पष्ट करें। उद्देश्य और कारणो के विवरण में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

> "Government therefore decided to take over the management of the undertaking for a limited period of two years to secure the proper management of the Company."

What are the reasons ? That may be clarified.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि उन्होंने आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में कहा है :

> "Government were viewing with great concern the progressive decline in the production of the steel plant of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and the deterioration in the condition of the plant, resulting from lack of adequate attention to maintenance."

यह किसका उत्तरदायित्व था ? एक ओर सरकार कहती है कि हम स्टील का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, मिनी स्टील प्लांटस लगाना चाहते हैं, साउथ मे तीन कारखाने स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और स्टील का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ा रहे है लेकिन जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, वे मैं सरकार के सामने लाना चाहता हूं। हमारा स्टील का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 4566 हजार टन था। 1971-72 में 4543 हजार टन रह गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? सरकार के अपने भी कारखाने है। वहां भी सरकार स्टील का उत्पादन कर रही है। लेकिन घाटा लगातार हो रहा है। 1968-69 के आकड़े आप लें। तब भी घाटा था और 1971-72 मे भी जो प्राविजनल आकड़ा सरकार ने दिया है, उसके अनुसार भी केवल 4777 हजार टन उत्पादन होगा। यह रिपोर्ट आफ दी मिनिस्ट्री आफ स्टील एंड माइंज, डिपार्टमेंट आफ स्टील एंड माइंज 1972 के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हू। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इसके द्वारा आप इतना उत्पादन बढ़ा पायेंगे क्योंकि आपके जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं, उनमे उत्पादन भी ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील मे एक अरब अठत्तर करोड़ का घाटा है। दुर्गापुर का क्या हाल है। वहां क्यों उत्पादन नही बढ़ रहा है ? वहां का उत्पादन ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं वहा क्यो घाटा है ? 1971-72 के जो आंकड़े हैं उनके अनुसार 5.2 मिलियन टन आपकी रिकवायरमेट है लेकिन उत्पादन 3.2 मिलियन टन के आसपास है। इतनी कमी है। इसके बाद भी इन सभी बातों को सुधारने के बजाय केवल इस बात को कह कर कि वहां के कारखाने के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई थी और मजदूर बहुत गड़बड़ कर रहे थे, मैनेजमेंट का बड़ा दुर्लक्ष्य था, कारखाना बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गया था इसलिए हमने यह कारखाना अपने हाथ मे लिया काम नहीं चल सकता है।

एक बात और कही कि वहां पर एक और स्टील कम्पनी थी, उसको इसके साथ एसोसिएट कर दिया गया 1965-66 में, उसकी एसोसिएशन के बाद ही इस में निरन्तर घाटा पैदा होता रहा। उसके पहले तक यह कंपनी बहुत अच्छी चलती रही। लगातार यह प्रोग्रेस करती रही। जब सरकार को सारी स्थिति मालूम थी, उसको मिलाने के बाद यदि किसी प्रकार का घाटा यहा पर पैदा हुआ तो सरकार को उसी समय इसको ठीक करना चाहिए था। इस स्थिति मे आ कर आज आप उसको कर रहे हैं। मैं फिर जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे जितने स्टील प्लाट है उनकी कैपेसेटी का कितने प्रतिशत आज उत्पादन हो रहा है ? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 65 से 70 प्रतिशत रेटिड कैपेसेटी का उत्पादन हो रहा है। 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादन पर आप नही गए है। आखिर आप यह जो निर्धारण करते हैं कि इतना उत्पादन होना चाहिए और हम इतना उत्पादन कर पाएगे तो तो फिर कौन से ऐसे कारण है कि जिन की वजह से जो रेटेड कैपेसिटी है उतना भी उत्पादन आप नही कर पा रहे हैं ? आपके अपने कारखानों में भी जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए उतना हुआ नही है। आज देश के अन्दर स्टील की कितनी माग है ? मगर वह चाहे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील हो, चाहे टाटा आयरन एड स्टील हो, चाहे इण्डियन आयरन स्टील हो इनका उत्पादन लगातार जिस प्रकार से होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ। एक तरफ तो स्टील की डिमाड बढ़ती गई और दूसरी तरफ सरकार ने उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं या देश के उन लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को जो स्टील अपने काम में लाते है, ठीक से समझा नहीं और लगातार भावों में वृद्धि की है। सस्ता स्टील घोषणा मात्र रह गई। सन 1964 में लगभग 59 रुपया प्रति टन एवरेज भाव में वृद्धि हुई है। उसके बाद 71 में फिर वृद्धि की थी लगभग 75 रुपए टन के हिसाब से थी। 72 में जो 22 जुलाई को

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडेय]

को घोषणा की है उस अनुसार 50 से लेकर 85 रुपए प्रति टन तक भावों में वृद्धि की है। भावों में वृद्धि सन 1964, 1969, 1971 और 1972 में लगातार चार बार हुई है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार यह भी कहती है कि हम सस्ता स्टील लाना चाहते हैं। सरकार ने पार्शल कंट्रोल भी इम्पोज किया लेकिन कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे दैनिक उपयोग मे आने वाली वस्तुएं फिर चाहे मे कृषि के उपयोग मे आने वाली मशीने हो, ज्यूट मशीनरी हो या टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी हो या कैमिकल इक्विपमेंट हो, इन सब के दाम बढ़ गए। टैक्सटाईल मशीनरी की कीमत मे लगभग दो प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, ज्यूट की मशीनरी में लगभग 11 प्रतिशत की शक्कर की मशीनरी से 1 प्रतिशत की, और जो कैमिकल इक्विपमेंट हैं उनमे लगभग 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। स्टील के भावो मे जो वृद्धि हुई है इसका एक छोटा नमूना देखना चाहे तो साधारण लोहे के बने हुए ताले या रेजर ब्लेड या नट बोल्ट आदि की कीमतो मे लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। सरकार की जो स्टील सम्बन्धी नीति है इसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन आवश्यक है और यदि ऐसा आप नही कर सकते तो केवल प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण करें और उसमें भी करोड़ो रुपया खर्च करें तथा करोड़ों खर्च करने के बाद भी अनिश्चित स्थिति में रहे तो इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हैं। आप हमे अपनी निश्चित स्थिति बताये।

आपकी स्टील पालिसी है क्या? आप दक्षिण भारत में जो तीन कारखाने बनाने वाले हैं मैंने पत्रों मे पढ़ा वे अगले तीन साल मे भी कोई उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस प्रकार की शंकायें व्यक्त की गई हैं। सरकार आंकड़े बनाती है कि हम अगली योजना मे इतने लाख टन का उत्पादन कर पायेंगे और हमारी आवश्यकता होगी लेकिन उत्पादन जिस पर निर्धारित करते हैं, वह क्षमता हमारी ठीक नहीं है। इस प्रकार आपके आंकड़े गलत हो जाते हैं। यह हमारी दोषपूर्ण स्टील सम्बन्धी नीति का परिणाम है।

एक उदाहरण आप लें। हमारे कुछ पड़ोसी देश हैं। एक पड़ोसी देश है जापान। पिछले दस साल मे स्टील उत्पादन में वहां दो सौ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई हैं। जर्मनी मे भी लगभग चालीस प्रतिशत स्टील के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई। फ्रांस ने बीस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है। लेकिन यहां लगातार गिरावट आई हैं। ये जो छोटे देश हैं उनके अन्दर निरतर वृद्धि हुई और हमारे यहा गिरावट आई और जिस जापान को हम कच्चा लोहा देते है वह दो सौ प्रतिशत अपने यहां उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करता है, और हमारे यहां गिरावट आती है तो इन सब स्थितियो को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की जो अपनी नीति है स्टील के बारे मे वह नीति ठीक नही है।

इन सब परिस्थितियो को देखते हुए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपने प्रबन्ध लिया है, 'टिस्को' से मि० खान को बुलाया है और 'इस्को' को ठीक करना चाहते है, तो वह किस प्रकार से ठीक होगा? हो सकता है इसके सुधारने मे ही दो साल का समय लग जाय और दो साल के बाद जो टेकिंग-ओवर आफ दी मैनेजमेट है, उसको वापस करने की बात करने लगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो दूसरे स्टील प्लांट्स है—रूरकेला, दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, जिनमें घाटा जा रहा है, वहां का प्रबन्ध ठीक नही है, उत्पादन घट रहा है, इनके बारे में भी साथ साथ विचार करें, तभी इस कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध अधिकरण ठीक और औचित्यपूर्ण कहा जा सकेगा। ऐसे मूलभूत उद्योग जो देश की रीढ़ हो सकते हैं, उन्नति का आधार बन सकते हैं, मैं इस बात से असहमत नही कि सरकार ऐसे उद्योगों को न चलाये,

सरकार उनको भी चलाए, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की पद्धति आप ने अपनाई है, ऐसी कम्पनियों को हाथ में लेने की वह ठीक नहीं है। जैसे कोकिंग कॉल माइन्ज का मामला है, कापर कारपोरेशन का मामला है, यह जो आप अधूरी पद्धति अपनाते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है जनता के मन में इससे शंकायें पैदा होती हैं एक कदम आगे बढ़ाते हैं तो फिर एक कदम पीछे हटाने की बात करते हैं—इससे भ्रम पैदा होता है। सरकार को ठीक स्थिति में आना चाहिए और अपनी पालिसी के बारे में जनता को अवगत करना चाहिए कि स्टील के बारे में उसकी पालिसी क्या होगी, किस प्रकार से आप जनता को सस्ता स्टील प्रदान कर सकेंगे और किस प्रकार से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना आप बनायेंगे ताकि उत्पादन बढ़े और देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ जिन कारणों को लेकर मैंने यह चर्चा उठाई है, उन कारणों के आधार पर मैं इस आर्डिनेन्स का निरनुमोदन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (Ordinace No. 6 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1972)."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for a limited period in the public interest and in order to secure the proper management of the undertaking, be taken into consideration."

Before making my submissions to this House, may I first of all thank Dr. Pandeya for the support than he has given to the government for its decision to take over the Indian Iron and Steel Company? I think I must have misread the Order Paper because the speech seems to be approval of the measure and disapproval only so far as the speed of take over is concerned. He thought we should have done it eariler; may be, he is right and I am wrong. But I assure him I am grateful for all the approval he has given and, so far as the criticisms are concerned, I will meet them in the the course of my submissions.

Hon. Members know that Indian Iron and Steel Company, along with Tata Iron and Steel Company, were the two companies producing steel even in pre-war days. The rated capacity of Indian Iron was brought up to one million tonnes after expansion in 1953 and 1955 Indian Iron is a company which has a total subscribed equity capitel of Rs. 24.88 crores. It has also got preference capital; but I need not go into that because that is compatively much less. But, out of this subscribed equity capital of Rs. 24.88 crores, somewhere in the region of 49 34 per cent is held either by the public trusts, which is 13.50 per cent, or the Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust or the general insurance companies. So, at the time when we passed the Ordinance for the take over of Iron & Steel, really speaking, virtually 50 per cent of the shares were held by public financial institutions and were under the control of the government. So, naturally, hon Members will appreciate that government has taken a very active interest in the working of the company for quite some time, particularly in the very recent past. We were anxious to see that it should operate properly, and it is really from the point of view of its proper operation that we have taken this decision, which I now put before the House for approval, and also for the adoption of the Bill that is now before the House for discussion.

The position, so far as Indian is concerned, is that from 1963-64 onwards there has been, in a sense a steady deterioration in production. 1963-64 saw Indian Iron produce one million tonnes of steel ingots and 810,000 tonnes of saleable steel. That dropped in 1964-65 slightly to 950,000 tonnes of ingots and 755,000 tonnes of salable steel. But by the time we reached 1970-71, it dropped to 627,000 tonnes of ingots and 523,000 tonnes of salable steel.

1971-72 saw a further drop to 617,000 tonnes of ingots and to 500,000 tonnes of salable steel. That was the position so far as the period upto 1971 was concerned.

Hon. Members will appreciate that the decision to take over the management of IISCO was taken after the end of the financial year 1971-72. It was taken because if we take the figures of 1971-72, the last quarter, the production was 1,43.300 tonnes of ingots and 1,24,617 tonnes of salable steel. The first quarter of 1972-73, that is, April, May and June, 1972, gave us production 91,029 tonnes and 69,197 tonnes of salable steel. That is a drop of 36 per cent in the production of ingots and a drop of 43 per cent in the production of salable steel a precipitous drop.

In order to convey my ideas very clearly to the House, I would like to give a comparison. Supposing we had continued to produce at the same rate for the whole of 1972-73 as we produced in the first quarter of 1972-73, we would produce 8,364,116 tonnes of ingots and 276,788 tonnes of salable steel compared to an already low figure for 1971-72 of 617,000 tonnes of ingots and 500,000 tonnes of salable steel. Hon. Members will appreciate, therefore, that when I say that there was a disastrous drop in production, as between the last quarter of 1971-72, that is, 1st January to 31st March, 1972 and the first quarter of 1972-73, that is, 1st of April to 30th June, 1972, I am not using very strong language at all. On the contrary, my hon. friend, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee would have rightly used much much strongee language in a situation like this. But I have still to learn from him in a matters of this character. I do say that it was a very very serious situation which ultimately compelled the Government to interfere and take over the management.

Dr. Pandeya said that we should have done it earlier. That is a matter of opinion. It is not necessary to go into it now. What I seek to do today is to justify the action of the Government in taking it over on the day that we actually did. Hon. Members will appreciate that this really meant that the Government was faced with a dilemma. Was the situation deteriorating in such a way that it required immediate intervention or not or would we be justified in waiting till the Annual General Meeting which ordinarily would be held sometime September or so where we could probably have mobilised more than a majority of votes in order to take over the management ourselves ? We thought that the situation was critical enough and, I think, the House will also agree with the Government in the decision that it come to that the situation was critical enough and demanded immediate intervention. And that is why we intervened immediately.

The House will, of course, be anxious to know how it is that IISCO was reduced to such a poor state because there have been quite a number of statements coming from different quarters implying that the main reason for the deterioration in the IISCO was let me use a mild expression again—due to lack of cooperation from labour. But the assessment of Government after going into the matter, both before and more so even in detail after the take-over, is that it was really due to neglect of maintenance over quite a long period, non-replacement of equipment, lack of modernisation because Indian Iron is an old plant, and of course, to some extent, disturbed industrial relations.

17 hrs.

The most dangerous area so far as Indian Iron is concerned was really the coke-ovens. We have got five batteries in Indian Iron batteries 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Unfortunately, only batteries 7, 8 and 9 were working and out of these batteries 7, 8 and 9, battery number 7 was also in a very bad condition. The Government Directors on the Indian Iron we have four, namely, the Secretary of the Steel Department, Mr. Sarin, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel, Mr. Bhaya, the Chairman of Bokaro Steel, as well as a representative of the Life Insurance Corporation, the Zonal Manager, Mr. Sohoni had been urging inside the Board itself that speedy action should be taken to bring back to life both batteries numbers 5 and 6, which had been banked. In fact, battery number 5 has come into operation after a few days after the take-over. But as a result of neglect of coke-ovens which, of course, is not a feature that is solely an Indian Iron feature, we had a serious situation so far as availability

of gas is concerned, and that really was responsible for the very sharp drop in production which we have seen both in May and even more so in June. Both in Bhilai as well as in Rourkela, when we found ourselves in difficulties with regard to coke-ovens and therefore we were not really manufacturing enough gas to be able to work our rolling mills at the highest capacity possible, what we had done was to introduce oil-firing, that is to say, using a different type of fuel which would enable us to keep our rolling mills going. Unfortunately, so far as Indian Iron is concerned, this precautionary step was not taken and. in fact, has only been initiated after the take over in the middle of July.

It will, of course, be wrong on my part to hide from the House the fact that we have had a serious situation so far as industrial relations are concerned in the Indian Iron. For many years there has been a rather peculiar system in the Indian Iron by which there was no weekly off at all and heavy overtime was paid. The result was that, when an agreement was arrived at between the steel plants on the one hand and the Joint Wages Negotiating Committee representing all the trade unions on the other regarding the level of wages and about the conditions of work, in 1970, though IISCO was a party to that agreement—both the company and the unions—they found it difficult to implement it because it meant completely reorganizing the shift system in IISCO. That reorganization was ultimately agreed to in December of 1971 and brought into operation some time in February, 1972. But, unfortunately, it has not really gone very smoothly and this also has been a contributory factor so far as the deterioration in production in Aprii, May and June are concerned. We are trying now, after Government has taken it over, to see whether it is not possible to sort out this matter, We have got the promise of fullest cooperation by the trade union and we hope that, as a result of the efforts that have been made, we will be able to find some solution. Today, in fact, the Labour Minister of the West Bengal Government is down in Burnpur. I myself had been there after the take-over, and we are trying to give it as detailed attention as possible so to be able not merely to justify the decision of the Government which is not so important but to see to it that production is really increased in IISCO which, I think, is very very important indeed.

Hon Members, I am sure, will be anxious to know what exactly the Government has done since the take-over in the middle of July. The first step we took and really the most important step we took, is increasing the availability of coke on the one hand and coal tar on the other. From the Durgapur Projects Ltd which is a public sector company run by the West Bengal Government we have been supplied 1000 tonnes of coal tar and we have made use of it. We have been promised supply of coke and we will be using it. We have also got about a thousand tonnes of coal tar from the Durgapur Steel Plant, the public sector steel plant in Durgapur, and that has made up to some extent for the mal-functioning of the coke ovens. We are also attaching very great importance to the repair and rebuilding of the coke ovens on a priority basis. Battery No. 5, as I mentioned to the hon Members just a minute ago, was commissioned on 20 th July and this has resulted in a greater availability of gas as well as coke. We have also now drafted and are putting into effect a crash programme to introduce facilities for oil firing as a substitude for the use of gas which is not available in the sheet mill, the rod mill and the steel melting shop. The cranes we found were in a very bad way. I myself saw them when I went down to Burnpur and we are taking emergent steps to recondition and replace the cranes and other equipment using mainly the services of Jssops. Finally we have placed an emergent order for two boilers with the AVB which are very badly needed because of the chronic shortage of steam at the work and we hope to get them working within a reasonable time.

The most heartening feature actually after the take-over has been that we have been able to restore rolling the centre sill sections which has been put through a couple of weeks ago. It was envisaged earlier and the private management actually indicated to the Iron & Steel Controller that these sections could not be rolled and since these sections are materials which are important for the wagon-building industry,

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virtually it would have meant the closure of our wagon-building industry. After the take-over we have been able to bring that particular section back into operation and I think this is a substantial improvement.

Now, to give hon Members the figures of production which, I am sure, they will be anxious to have, the position so far as saleable steel is concerned, from the 1st of July to 15th of July, that is, before take-over, the production was 6409 tonnes, and from the 15th July to 31st July (after take-over)—the production is 10490 tonnes, and 1st to to 15th August it is 11994 tonnes. So far as in gots steel is concerned, for the whole of July we produced 23, 789 tonnes of ingot steel and till August 20, that is, upto yesterday, we have produced 23984 tonnes. That is in 20 days we have surpassed the total production for July I am not putting these figures forward in an attempt to show that we are over the hump in IISCO. We are not. We are far from that because even if we produce, let us say, somewhere in the region of 30,000 to 35,000 tonnes of saleable steel, we will be only reaching a total production in the year somewhere around 4 lakh tonnes which is a miserable production and which we cannot at all be satisfied I only want to satisfy hon Member because it is my duty to attempt to at least satisfy them that the Government is taking the situation very seriously and is trying to do the best that we can under these circumstances.

Before I close, just one or two remarks I would like to make about the Bill itself Hon. Members must have noticed a particular clause in the Bill, I think it is clause 3 sub-clause (3), where we have dealt with the question of contracts in relation to the management, that is to say, the managerial contracts that are set aside. The reason is that the hon Members known that Martin Burn were the Managing Agents right upto 4th April 1970. Now, after the 4th of April, with the abolition of the Managing Agency system, the company is being managed by a Board of Directors under the chairmanship of Shri Biren Mukerji. But in a rather interesting manner, which I believe, is not uncommon in industry to-day, the Board of Directors appointed Martin Burn as, the Secretaries of the Company to carry on the managerial and day-to-day administration of the Company, on a remuneration of Rs. 12,500 a month for a period of five years with effect from 4th April 1970. Not only that. A number of different contracts also were entered into with Martin Burn. They were appointed as registrars of Indian Iron; they were appointed to look after the security arrangement of the company's head office at Calcutta on a remuneration of Rs. 7500. IISCO were asked to pay a rent of Rs. 8 lakhs for the use of the premises of Martin Burn in Calcutta itself. Martin Burn was to provide the services of the Cash Department for IISCO, as though IISCO itself was not capable of providing such a service. IISCO entered into pool service arrangements with all other participating companies which earlier on had Martin Burn as their managing agents. Under this arrangement, IISCO was drawing on the services of part of the departments of Martin Burn and Company, even though it had its own Departments.

That is why under this Ordinance as it were, all contracts have been terminated which were contracts by which management had been handed over by means of any other concern.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : When this Bill is passed, will those contracts to which the Minister referred stand automatically terminated, or will the Government only have the power to terminate ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : If you look at the Bill itself you will see this. It refers to any contract whether express or implied or other arrangement in so far as it relates to the management of the business and affairs of the company in relation to it its undertaking and in force immediately before the appointed day, and it shall be deemed to have terminated the the oppointed day. The question of the Government taking power to terminate the contract does not arise.

As I understand it this is the position. Ultimately the courts will decide as to what is the interpretation of law. As I understand it, as I want it to be, and what Government intends, there is automatically termination of contracts whether expressed or implied or other arrangements. We use a wider expression, namely, is so far as it relates to the management of the business and affairs of the company.

We have limited the language, because otherwise, any contract might possibly be included and that might disrupt to ordinary commercial transactions of the company, which was not the aim of the introduction of this clause at all. What is referred to here is, a contract in so far as it relates to the manegement of the business and affairs of the company.

I hope that clears to point that my hon. friend raised.

I was just at the stage of mentioning to the House that the Board of Directors had also decided that a Committee of Directors consisting of Romen Mukherjee and B. P. Ray would manage the day to day affairs of the company. This they did by means of a resolution. Therefore, in effect that mananaging agents went out of the right door, but, as it were, they came back by the left door by means of these various contracts and arrangements and so on. And, one group, namely, the Martin Burn Group continued to keep their control of the company.

I would not comment whether it was good or bad. I am only stating the facts. It is necessary for me when I come before the House to justify the introduction of this particular clause. This is, in a sense, somewhat of a special clause which you do not find in the various different pieces of legislations that have been brought before the House when we took over any particular organisation.

Therefore, these are the reasons which prompted us. I think, hon. Members will appreciate how important it is that we should have brought in this particular clause.

17.14 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Dr Laxmimaraia Pandeya—though he is not here to hear what I have got to say about the matter; I think I had better answer him because other hon. Members may be having this point in their minds also—had also raised the question as to why we should is do it only for a limited period of two years, and he asked why only two years, why not twenty years or why not five years and so on, and he asked what was sacred or significant in this period of two years. My answer to hon. Members is that it is two years in order to decide what to do It is not two years for any other purpose. I made it very clear even when I explained to the press at the time of the take-over that Government certainly does not envisage handing back the management to the previous management.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : A court of wards.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : We do not think that Government or the financial institutions which own altogether 49.35 per cent of the shares should hand back the management to a group which controls less than one per cent of the shares, because according to the present information that Government has got, the Mukerjee group does not control even one per cent for the shares; so, it would not be proper to go on having the tail wagging the dog for all time; sometimes, the dog also should wag the tail, and that is the purpose.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Before 1976, before the elections, they will make a handsome donation. and then they will hand it over.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: At least, the hon. Member should be glad about it that...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very happy . But why not nationalise it ?

SHRI S. MOHAN RUMARAMANGALAM : Let my hon. friend hold on for a minute. Let him just applaud once for his life, and that will do him good also. But, let me continue.

We wanted these powers in order to be able to decide what exactly we should do. Hon. Members might feel that it would be an extremely, if you will excuse me using that expression, revolutionary step to acquire the whole thing lock, stock and barrel, but then they will also appreciate that in the Constitution, under which we operate at present, whether my hon. friend likes it or not, he also operates under it, the position is that compensation would have to be paid for the shares of those which we take over or for the concern as a whole. We do not

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think that there is any purpose in our entering into this countroversy at the moment. We think that it is better that we should start operating this company under the management of the Government itself, and then as days pass by, we will assess from the point of view of the country which is the best way by which ultimately Government management as it were may be made permanent But I would like to assure the House that there is absolutely no question of the management of this company going out of the hands of the Government and back into the hands either of the erstwhile management or of any other future private management that may rest its greedy eyes on IISCO. It is merely a question of time in order to be able to decide what would be the most appropriate form.

Hon Members will also appreciate that we have a certain difficulty in the sense that a considerable amount of money will have to be invested in IISCO in order to make it come up to the rated capacity of a million tonnes As at present estimated, for the plant rehabilitation itself which will enable it to come to one million tonnes, the various repairs that will have to be undertaken, the rebuilding of the coke ovens and so on, it will cost us somewhere in the region of Rs crores. Then, there is other project of expanding IISCO from one to 1 3 million tonnes, and that will, according to the company original estimate, take us anything from Rs. 60 crores and more When one sees that the paid-up capital is in the region of Rs 24 odd crores, obviously investment of, let us say, something between Rs 80 and Rs. 100 crores is going to change the balance of the position inside the company is itself. It is because we wanted to finally come to a conclusion, after studying it, about what would be the most appropriate form of organisation for the running of the IISCO with the least loss from the point of view of the State and the country that we have taken these two years, and we propose within that time to come to a final conclusion and obviously that will mean coming back to this House.

I think hon. Members do appreciate that by and large there has been welcome throughout the country about this decision of the Government, and therefore, I would commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the manegement of the undertaking of the Indian Iron and Steel Comany Limited for a limited period in the public interest and in order to secure the proper management of the undertaking, be taken into consideration".

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol) I would have welcomed this Bill, had there been a provision in the Bill nationalising the company. The hon Minister of Steel attributed the reason for the taking over of this company to mismanagement and fall in production The production in this company started declining ever since 1964 65, and the production declined steadily during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

The gradual deterioration of plant, equipment and machinery due to lack of proper maintenance and replacement led to a fall in production from 10 lakh tonnes in 1963-64 to 6 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 The actual production came down to about 20-25 per cent of its rated capacity. But in this period, the profit increased from Rs. 3 2 crores to Rs 3 68 crores, that is by about 65 lakhs between 1969 and 1971. I will quote certain figures to show the huge profits they have assessed from 1958 to 1971 Issued and subscribed capital increased from Rs 7 82 crores to Rs 27 58 crores, of which Rs 8 20 crores only is actually paid in cash Reserves went up from Rs 6.16 crores to Rs 42.44 crores ; the total amount of dividend paid to shareholders comes to over Rs. 23 71 crores.

Surely, this profit was minted by sheer exploitation of the workers, The wages of the workers were the lowest in the steel industry. About 97 per cent of the workers used to get only Rs. 61 to Rs. 133 per month as basic wage. This was prior to the last agreement. There were two members representing Government on the board of directors. About 50 per cent of the shares of this company are held by the Government-controlled public financial institutions. I do not understand why in spite of this, the Steel Minister allowed the condition of the plant to deteriorate and indulge in huge loss of production when for want of steel, production in industries was suffering. I want to know from him why this delay.

The plant should have been taken over earlier.

Secondly, I do not understand why the takeover is only for two years. People must know what is the intention of the Government. As we know even in the textile industry, not even a single sick mill could be put to its full operation even after the required renovation within two years. Steel is a heavy industry and its spare parts and machineries are not available in the country. So what can we expect of the two years ? Is it the intention of Government to fleece the tax payers by injecting more public money into the plant just to tide over the difficulties of the company and then hand it over back to Sir Biren ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : May I request him to remember what I said just five minutes ago and that is not the intention of Government ?

SHRI DINEN BATTACHARYYA : He is speaking is an individual.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : No. I am speaking on behalf of Government.

SHRI ROBIN SEN : Sir, our doubt on this score is strengthened when we find that some of the top officers of this company who are responsible for mismanagement and fall in production have been entrusted to running of the mill even after taking-over. One Mr. N. R. Dutta, who was Deputy Manager production under Sir Biren and during whose period the production started declining, has been elevated to the post of General Manager. This N. R. Dutta is a person in the inner coterie and in the confidence of Sir Biren. Was this selection made to help Sir Biren to retain his control over the industry even after taking over of the company ? I request the Steel Minister to get rid of this gentleman if he really wants the workers' co-operation and the efficient running of the plant.

The other things which I want to bring to the notice of the Steel Minister are these. IISCO employed a much less complement of workers as against the complement of other plants of comparable rated capacity. Some of the key operations of this plant were being carried out by contract labourers which only damaged the plant. I want that this contract labour system should be abolished and they should be made permanent with continuity in their service.

Sir, I know that within the capitalist system no basic change is possible by mere taking over or even by nationalising a few industries. Nonetheless, we support this step, but while supporting it, we do insist that steps must be taken to democratise the management. Dependence on the bureauerats must end. The workers' genuine grievances should be attended to, and the workers should be taken into confidence in running the plants, and the workers' elected representatives should be taken into the management.

I concluding, I would like to ask the Government, how long they will pursue the policy of investing public money in the losing concerns or the sick mills, the mills which have been made sick by the private owners after suquandering money and reducing them to Junks. Why those mills which are still viable should not be nationalised ? Why the monopoly concerns where huge public money is invested should also not be nationalised without any compensation ? In this connection, I would demnnd not both IISCO and TISCO should be nationalised so that steel which is indispensable for the country's industrial growth may not be under the control and whims of a few monopolists.

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TWARY *in the Chair*].

श्री स्वर्णसिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) : सभापति महोदय, स्टील मिनिस्टर ने इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी को टेक ओवर करने के बारे में जो बिल रखा है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। बहुत सी बातें उन्होंने बताई है। उन्होंने बताया है कि दो साल के लिए क्यों इसको लिया जा रहा है। दो साल तो जितनी मशीनरी इन्होंने बताई है रिपेयर करने वाली है, कोक ओवन प्लांट है, इलैक्ट्रिक ओवर हैड ट्रैवलिंग क्रेन हैं, इन सब की रिपेयर के बारे में सोचते-सोचते और रिपेयर करते करते निकल जायेंगे। मेरे ख्याल में तो—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue tomorrow. There is a half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Shri Samar Guha.

17.10 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DECENTRALISATION OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The decision to dismember the Geological Survey of India will immediately affect the future of over a thousand employees of GSI fifty per cent of them very immediately, although the hon. Minister had assured them that none of them would have to repent their being in the GSI, and that they would be in the other organisation. There is an overtone of politics in it and the scrutiny of the whole thing reveals some things. There is the possibility of many employees being declared surplus, many being demoted. There are many uncertainties. I am not arguing from that standpoint but from a much higher level. This is one of the oldest central organisations, more than a century old, built through many decades and many efforts

The decision to dismember it is unscienti fic, arbitrary, irregular, detrimental to the interest of many other Ministries and it is even against the convention of parliamentary practice; probably it os unconstitutional too. I have volumes of material to justify all the accusations but unfortunately my position is like that of a lawyer who defends in the upper court a person awarded death penalty in a lower court, who has to justify that the death penalty is not correct, but who has only ten minutes to argue out his case. I used the word unscientific because of this reason.

A committee was set up, Committee on Scientific Research to go into the issue GSI and decide whether it should be retained as it is or should be divided into two parts. Subsequently the work of that committee was taken over by another committee, the Committee on Science and Technology, known as cost which came to the conclusion that it should be divided and that a major part or at least fifty per cent of it should go to the Central Ground Water Board.

I was astonished at the composition of this committee. An engineer is a scientist; a biochemist is also a scientist. But an engineer will not be asked to preside over a meeting to decide whether a micro-biology section of a bio-chemistry department should be divided from that body section. Though an engineer is also a scientist, he will not be asked to do it because he is not competent to take discussion in the matter.

This committee on Science and Technology was composed of two physicists and an engineer, not a single reputed geologist or geo-hydrologist nor a representative from the GSI was there. Experts who have no knowledge of geology or geo-hydrology presided over the fate of this organisation and they decided that this should be dismembered. Strangely, there was nobody from the GSI in this committee.

They prepared a draft and at the stage of final consideration of that draft the Chairman of that committee invited the Director of the GSI in a letter dated January 29, 1971 and said : "The committee at its last meeting held on 18 January 1971 decided that a small group be set up consisting Shri B. K. Subramaniya, Dr. Kidwai, Dr. Sethna and yourself to go through the final draft report of the committee on GSI and make suggestions and amendments so that the amended draft might be placed before the committee".

The Director of Geological Survey only attended the first meeting. As his opinions were against the opinions of that committee the Chairman of that committee did something extraordinary. I have got the photostat of letters. The Chairman took a most unscientific, most irregular and most fantastic decision— he requested the Director of GSI in this letter not to attend the final meetings of the committee when the final draft was to be considered and decision taken whether GSI will be dismembered or not. Here is an extraordinary step. The Director was a regular member of the sub committee and he was invited to attend the meetings of the sub-committee. But after attending one meeting, he was requested not to attend the final meetings when a final decision was to be taken. A letter was issued by the Chairman of the committee asking him not to attend the committee meetings. I quote :

> "You are member of this committee. Since the committee is in its final stage and all the facts that you wanted to bring before it are in the process of

being communicated to this committee, May I suggest that this committee should discuss the GSI report and of the various viewpoints freely and without constraints. I would be very grateful if you also agree with me in this view and refrain from attending the final meetings of the committee to enable them to come to the conclusion."

It is an extraordinary letter. It is extraordinary that a letter can be written by the Chairman debarring a member from attending the meetings. If a person is hanged, if you give a verdict like that, he should have some scope to explain why he should not be hanged and argue his case. GSI is going to be dismembered. The Director is a regular member of that committee. It is extraordinary that the Chairman of the committee writes a letter to the Director saying, "You are requested not to attend so that we can have a clear and unconstrained view of the report of the committee." I place both these letters on the Table.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : They will be sent to the hon Speaker for his permission. I cannot allow it now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If not for any other reason, for this reason that the Chairman's conduct was unscientific, irregular, extraordinary and fantastic and on the basis of the recommendation of this committee the Cabinet took the decision that of GSI should be dismembered or divided, the very basis of it has to be challenged. Therefore, I think the minister should take into consideration that this is an impossible proposition that a member can be debarred from attending the meetings of a committee of which he was regular member.

The 126th Report of the Estimates Committee said that an expert committee should be constituted to go into the affairs of GSI and accordingly an expert committee consisting of eminent geologists, geohydrologist and geophysicist was formed. That committee categorically stated that GSI is doing a very useful work and there is no question of diamembering that body; it should be retained. I quote from the report of this technical committee :

"It is the duty of the GSI to provide the fundamental grohydrological knowledge in regard to the country in the form of appropriate maps and reports, so that in various contexts further practical actions can be taken in regard to development activities. An integrated coordinated approach among the basic geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and geohydrological studies and engineering geology is very essential".

The report further records :

"A comprehensive approach which will take vote of basic geology and a variety of problems and uses is very essential and this responsibility the GSI must discharge effectively."

Those who suggested the dismemberment of GSI were not exports. Here is an expert committee of the Government which has suggested that it should not only be retained but it should be strengthened.

The central Irrigation Commission that was set up by this Parliament had submitted a report in the month of April 1972. At pages 285-286 they have stated :

".....we have given serious thoughts to these grounds and regret that, in our opinion, they do not bear scrutiny. The GSI is, after all, only a department of the Union Government and it is given a specific task by the Government to be completed within a specified period there is no reason to suppose that the GSI would not carry out the task, if adequate staff and funds are provided. We are of the opinion that the GSI is the most suitable organisation to handle the work involved in prospective for ground water resources. It is the highest scientific and technical organisation in the country dealing with ground water exploration as a part of its normal functions. During the past 100 years it has acquired specialised scientific and technical expertise, and has built up a large and highly qualified body of officers whose specialisation is geology. . . There is no comparable organisation in the country which has the necessary expertise in geological

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Samar Guha]

and geophysical and other specialised equipment for groundwater prospecting. Its laboratories and libraries and sophisticated instruments are naturally available to the geologists engaged in a prospecting for any mapping ground water resources. . ."

They have categorically opposed the idea of dismemberment.

There was an international seminar in Delhi in last September in which Dr. K L. Rao not only opposed this but he said that it will be a "scientist's sin" to dismember this organisation. Unfortunately, he could not attend the Cabinet meeting when this decision was taken.

I would also say that the Planning Cell of the Commission also opposed it. They said that the GSI should not be dismmebered.

The GSI is providing data, facts, statistics, not only for the use of agricultural department but for all other Ministries like Ministry of Health, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Departments of Shipping and Housing on flood control, dem construction and many other problems. For agricultural purposes you require data only for drilling tube wells. For that they have a special organisation, the Exploratory Tube-well Organisation for drilling purposes. If the whole of the function of survey and mapping of the hydrological structure of the country is given to Agriculture Ministry, the other Ministries will suffer because biased priority will be given to Agriculture Ministry.

Lastely, it is not only improper but it is against the constitutional provisions also. When a commission was constituted by this House, before the report of that commission was considered by this House, how could the government take the decision to dismember it when that commission categorically said that it would be wrong to dismember that body.

Lastly, it is against the provisions of the Constitution. Under article 246 and entry No. 68 of the Union List, the national survey department including the GSI comes within the exclusive power of Parliament to make law. Without making any enactment, simply by executive order they cannot dismember it. This is also likely to be challenged.

Finally, by giving wrong information the Union Government has been misled by the Cost Committee. Therefore, my request to the Government is to stop the execution of this order and appoint a fresh reviewing committee to go into the reports of all the expert committees and make a final recommendation. Before that such an unscientific, irregular and arbitrary decision should not be taken to dismember the G.S.I. the century-old and very effective scientific body of our country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : Mr Samar Guha made a few points. He, perhaps, missed the point that Dr. B. D. Nag Chowdhury had to toe the line of *Hazoors* in New Delhi. Otherwise, he would no longer be in employment. He had to take recourse to such methods.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that in so far as the question of constitution of the Committee on Science and Technology (COST) is concerned, Shri M.S. Balasundaram, Director-General, Geological Survey of India, the only scientist from the field of geology in the said Committee and who can be considered as chief scientist in the field of geology, was not present in the first meeting of COST and that he, however, atteneded the second meeting and gave his dissenting opinion.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact that Dr. K. L. Rao, the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power and an internationally reputed specialist in Water resources expresred his categorical views against the decision of the Cabinet.

Also, whether the Irrigation Commission set up by the Government of India to go into the irrigation aspects and into the appraisal of groundwater and surface water resources, under the chairmanship of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, with representatives from different States categorically opposed the decision to transfer groundwater, mapping and survey from the G.S.I. to the CGWB and recom-

mended the review of the decision and retention of the work in G.S.I. and even strengthening of the Wing.

Is it also a fact that the Panel on Water Resources of the Planning Commission on 17th September, 1971 in their Final Report to the Planning Commission had recommended that the G S I. should continue groundwater activities and that even for the Fourth Plan period an additional Rs. 2 crores should be allocated to the G S I for expansion and intensification of the Ground Water Survey activities.

The Estimates Committee of which you, Sir, are the hon. Chairman, after making a review of the functions and performance of the G.S.I., in their 126th Report, made recommendation that a Committee of experts from outside the G S I should review and examine the function, performance and achievements of G S I and submit a report to the Government and the Parliament indicating suitable recommendations for further growth and development of G S I in national interest.

It is also a fact that there is a deep resentment amongst the employees of G S.I at the decision to decentralise it ? Is it also a fact that there will be many employees who will be affected by the decentralisation? It is not less than 300 employees who have wilfully opted for the Central Ground Water Board who will be affected for better or worse with implementation of the transfer with effect from 1st August, 1972 ?

Will the hon Minister kindly give us a correct, truthful, reply to this ? I shall be very greatful for that.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : ज्योलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इण्डिया में आपके सामने कौन से ऐसे अभीष्ट लक्ष्य थे जिनकी उपलब्धि नहीं की जिसके कारण यह कदम उठाना पड़ा ? हमारा ऐसा कौन सा आबजैक्ट था जो फस्ट्रेट हो रहा था जिसके कारण हमने यह कदम उठाया ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I do not want to repeat the points which my hon. friends, Mr. Samar Guha and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu have raised.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Director-General of G. S. I., the only specialist and who was a member of the particular Committee which decided the fate of this under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Nag Chowdhury for whom I have got the greatest regard, was asked to refrain from attending the final meeting of the Committee to enable him to come to a conclusion. I want to know how far this is true.

Secondly, I want to know whether the hon. Minister has read the note submitted by the scientific workers of the Geological Survey of India in which they have proved that this transfer is not logical and is not necessary. These persons are scientists ; they are not employees as such. They are as good scientists as anybody else. After giving certain examples, certain illustrations they have said how this decision was a wrong decision. They have said that even the decision to crate the Mineral Exploration corporation is based on wrong premises and directly against the recommendations of several specialist bodies, like, the Estimates Committee, the Planning Group for Minerals other than coal and oil, Mukerjee Committee, etc

May I know whether the hon. Minister had read these reports before taking this decision and whether there was some difference of opinion in the Cabinet also when the decision was taken. I have got certain notes which I do not want to lay on the Table of the House. Reading these notes, I feel, there was a certain difference of opinion.

My last point is this. Generally, there is a feeling created in West Bengal—this is the oldest office ; the G. S. I. building is a massive one—that slowly but in a calculated manner all the important offices are being shifted from West Bengal to other places. I have nothing against it ; I am a citizen of this country ; I do not believe in all those things. A section of the office of DGOF has been shifted to Kanpur that is my own constituency, Sir. But the feeling is created that the Central office has been shifted. It gives the feeling to the entire country that the Centre does not want certain offices to remain in West Bengal. I

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

want to know from the hon. Minister whether he would apply his mind *de novo* and give an opportunity to the scientists who have submitted the memorandum and also to the employees and review the whole matter objectively.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Before the hon. Minister replies, I would request him to tell us how this ground water organisation is specially equipped with geo-science aspect of the hydrological programmes they have I can understand their possessing the engineering technology aspects But how is it better equipped for the geo-science aspect of drilling for water so far as the new organisation now being entrusted with the work is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I must express my thanks to the hon members who have participated in the short discussion because the problem that they have raised is one of importance For some time past, Government had been considering the question of reorganization of the Geological Survey of India so as to make it more efficient in the discharge of its functions The reason is that, by and large, the progress that we have made towards completing the mapping up of the geology work in the country has been at rather a slow rate and we want it to concentrate more effectively on its primary function which is really the function of mapping That is why I will come to the procedure followed in a minute—the decision has been taken by Government not merely to take away, as it were, from the GSI the functions which are now going to be transferred to the Central Ground Water Board but also to set up a mineral exploration corporation which will do, what may be called, the intermediate work between surveying and mapping which is to be continued in the GSI and the work of actual exploitation which would be done by the public sector mining corporation. The decision in relation to the Central Ground Water Board and transferring to the Central Water Board the work of what may be called hydrological investigation, as distinct from mapping, was taken really in line with the same principle.

Some years ago the Cabinet Secretariat set up a committee to examine the working of the different scientific committees of the Government of India. This committee was known as COSR—Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research. It was this Committee that first examined the activities functions and organisational structure of the Geological Survey of India. This Committee, however, was wound up in December 1970 and the work of this Committee was transferred to the Comm ttee of Science and Technology as was directed at that time by the Prime Minister. The Committee of Science and Technology, known as COST, set up a sub-committee to look into the draft report that was originally drafted by COSR and to make any changes that may be necessary before it was put up to the COST for final adoption. An hon Member mentioned that the Director-General of the GSI was a member of the sub-committee that went into it and ultimately submitted its draft report It is a fact that it was Dr Krishnan who was originally a member of the COSR and, if I am not wrong, he died before the draft report was made, and Shri M S Balasundaram, the present Director—General of the Geological Survey of India, was a member of the sub-committee set up by COST

Now, the Sub-Committee had discussions both with Shri Vohra who is the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and also the Chairman of the Ground Water Board as well as with the Director-General of the Geological Survey of India. One of the hon Members has stated ..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Only one meeting he was allowed to attend .....

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Allow me to finish I listened to you patiently. You can have a little patience with me.

It was a fact. I do not conceal fact from the House I think I can claim that in the part and I can claim it to-day. It is a fact that Shri Balasundaram attended—hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, the second meeting. He may be right. But one meeting he attended, may be the first.

I was under the impression that it was the first meeting. But that is not relevant. It is not a matter of any great importance. I want to be accurate. I may be wrong, you may be right. But that does not affect the substance of the matter. He attended one meeting of the Sub Committee and after that, the other meetings were not attended by him. It is also a fact, as hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, read—I have not seen that letter, nor is it of any great importance that Shri Nag Choudbary did request Mr. Balasundaram at a later meeting, particularly when the report was discussed, not to attend. But I think it was because they thought it easier to do the work that Shri Nag Choudhary had elaborate discussions with Shri Balasundaram regarding the merits and demerits of this matter and it was after having an elaborate discussion with him and separately also with Mr. Vohra of the Central Ground Water Board that the other members of the Sub-Committee came to certain conclusions which were then put before the Committee on Science and Technology and finally adopted by them. The matter then came up before the Cabinet and the Cabinet took the decision which the hon. Memebers have mentioned a little earlier.

A mention has also been made of possible differences inside the Cabinet. Now I think that is not a very relevant matter. There are always differences on matters, but ultimately the decision of the Cabinet is the decision of the Cabinet, and the fact that one Minister took a particular view at one time or another Minister took a particular view at another time is irrelevant so far as the substance of the matter is concerned. Therefore, I think it would not be proper on my part to enter into a sort of discussion as to which Minister said what and at what time. I think that is really an irrelevant, minor matter. I am sure that hon. Members also inside their own organizations, do not always think the same way. There are differences, but, ultimately we come to a decision which we accept to be binding on all the members, whether it be the Cabinet or a committee, whatever it be. I think I can leave that question of differences aside.

The real basis for the recommendations that were made by the COST were that it was an urgent question so far as the Government and the country are concerned, to formulate in precise and detailed terms as to what are the operations involved before starting of exploration and assessment of the mineral resources of the country in an area and assumption of responsibility for the commissioning operation by an exploiting agency. We decided let me leave 'we' for the moment—the Committee itself felt that it would be proper for the G. S. I. to concentration the actual mapping. My friend, Mr Malaviya need not have concern of this point because the GSI will continue its work of hydrological mapping..... (*Interruptions*) It is really a question of investigation in depth of the resources which we have and ultimately the decision arrived at was that it could better be carried on by the Central Ground Water Board. In these matters I do not want to be dogmatic. Obviously, there are two views about it and I would not say that there is no substance in the other point of view. I would not like to use the expressions 'arbitrary', 'irrelevant', expressions of that character. I think there are quite a number of arguments which can be advanced in favour of the opposite view, but experience has taught us that our geological work is going on very slowly. That is a fact. If you compare the manner in which our GSI is working with other countries, whether it be China or the Soviet Union or the European countries or the Americas, we are pretty backward in that area. This is not so much a criticism of the GSI because it is a criticism of all of us, all of us who run this country. We should have been able to devote more resources and more energy to that. It is the decision of the Government and the recommendation of COST really in relation to that. Let us all try to build up the GSI much faster. There are a large number of problems we face in relation to the recruitment, in relation to the adequate use of the geologists' talents in our country and it is better to speed up the geological work on the one hand and enable the Minerals Exploration Corporation explore the minerals and the Central Ground Water Board in relation to the water resources on the other.

This is to speed up what is called the intermediate stage for really, effectively locating what are the water resources and how best they can be made use of.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

I think there is no purpose in my entering into a long debate. There is not the time for it also. I can only say very genuinely to all hon. Members that we gave our most anxious consideration to the matter and we came to this conclusion and therefore we decided to implement it.

18. hrs.

Some hon. Members pointed out that there is deep resentment among the employees. I am aware of what they have stated... ...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Was COST the competent body to decide over the issue, because there were the physicists and mining engineers, but there were no geologists or geo-hydrologists ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member will appreciate that in COST itself there are some of the leadingscientists in the country. It is true that there is no actual geologist, by training.

I enn assure him that persons who are Members of COST are persons with wide experience. I do not like to mention names, but I would say to illustrate what I say, that Prof. Subramaniam is a man who has wide experience not only in mining but also in geological work and as a scientist he has been very useful in many areas for instance, in Chinakuri disaster and things of that character also, where geological questions were involved.

From my experience, I find this. There is a tendency for persons belonging to a particular school to think only in a particular way. It is not necessdry that when a decision is arrived at, it should be arrived at only by the geologists, even Mr. Samar Guha or myself may be able to contribute in coming to a correct decision, because what is important is the effort of getting together all the materials, thinking about them, listening to those who are experts in their field, getting their opinion, and then only coming to proper conclusions. That was the procedure that was followed. When such persons of eminence are there on the sub committee and the Committee on Science and Technology, we could expect them to come to right decisions after going through all the facts. Of course, it is always possible to have certain difference of opinion and argue on a matter like this.

What we did arose out of our dissatisfaction with the state of affairs. We thought this decision will help us to remedy this state of affairs and work for the speedier development of geological work. I know that there is a considerable amount of feeling among both the geologists and the scientists, and among the staff. We shall see that they are not affected in any way.

Mr. Banerjee mentioned about the shifting of the office. We have plans for the rapid expansion of the G S. I. I don't think there is going to be any harm for the country—old office in Calcutta and it is not going to be shifted Any way, there are large number of employees of GSI in Nagpur where we want to set up mineral exploration of the GSI, the ground-water division.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Dr. Rao's opinion has been completely ignored.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : May I plead with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, if in his party meetings, whether all his views are accepted, because there are bound to be some differences of opinion but they are resolved ultimately. There is no question of difference of opinion between Dr. Rao and Mohan Kumaramangalam. Nobody's opinion is being ignored; and therefore snch arguments do not really benefit us. No opinion is ignored, including the opinion of the Director-General of GSI. The decision was arrived at after taking into consideration the opinion of the inviduals directly concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How much of the adverse opinion have you overruled ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not think that we have overruled that much of adverse opinion, frankly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Except the opinion of COST. All the other commit-

tees were against it. Even the Irrigation Commission's report and the Sen Committee's report were against it.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I think that it will be difficult to convince him, and, therefore, I have tried my best. If I have failed, I have failed, and I think that it is better to leave it at that. I am only here to justify and make clear why it was that Government arrived at the decision on the advice of the various persons who gave us advice. I think that I have put the facts clearly before the House, and I would request hon. Members to appreciate the circumstances in which we came to this conclusion and to give a trial to what we are trying to do in this area.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Absolutely unscientific answer.

18.6 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 22 1972/ Sravana 31. 1894 (Saka).